B·S·A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 99— BOMBAY SATURDAY APRIL 26 1924 TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publicaron in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi vie., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., 12, Strand Road, CALCUTTA, P. O. Box 169.

Telephone No. 1220.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
26th April	MACEDONIA		11,082
3rd May.	DELTA ..	CHINA *	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,996
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
5th July.	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN x	20,700
2nd August	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA..	MALWA. *	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISER-I-HIND	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622

x Through steamers from Australia
* ,, ,, ,, CHINA

Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
7th May	DOMALA	8,441
23rd ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
11th July	MERKARA ..	8,285
25th ,,	MODASA ..	8,986
8th Aug.	MANELA ..	8,303
22nd ,,	MALDA ..	8,965
5th Sept.	MATIANA ..	8,965
26th ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
17th Oct.	DURENDA * ..	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

29th April.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,813
15th May	KIDDERPOREt	Connects at	
27th May.	SOUDAN	Colombo with MOOLTAN	5,334 / 6,696
June 9th July	A Steamer*		6,813
22nd ,,	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,694
19th August	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
17th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
15th Oct.	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813

* Cargo vessel only.
*† Calls at Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
26th April ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war 9 a. m.
28th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war 10 a. m.
29th ,, ..	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.
30th ,, ..	BAMORA	Basrah via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports
2nd May ..	VARSOVA..	Basrah viaK'chi. 9 a. m.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 113.

BANKING.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane, Fort—BOMBAY.
Branches:—Girgaum and Poona City.
Assets exceed Rs. 40,00,000/-
SAVINGS BANK 5% p. a.
INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Government of India Securities.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.
DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 76,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Teiwan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 7,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
H. YAMAZAKI, Manager,
Horaby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 697.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital ... Rs. 59,85,000
(30-9-23).
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at
3 per cent per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.
Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23 ... 27,46,225
Reserve Fund 21,50,000
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of guaranteed are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
SHRI RAM MEHRA, Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY, Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C., 2.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Bagdad	Hong Kong
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart,
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP ... $30,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING ..... £ 4,500,000
SILVER $25,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $30,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Sangon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lampur	Singapore
Cebu	Lycas	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00 000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
E. H. HYNE, Agent.

BANKING.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.)
AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ..... Rs. 25,50,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ..... Rs. 23,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividends, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments, etc. ..... Rs. 6,00,000
HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
Allahabad, Bombay, Bareilly, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur, Patna and Rangoon.
SUB-AGENCIES:
Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chaudausi, Fyzabad, Hapur, Hathras, Lucknow City Office, Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareli, Sitapur and Shajahanpur.
CORRESPONDENTS.—In all the principal Towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS.—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for long or short period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash credits granted.
Currency Notes of any Circle, Cheques and Hundis are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.
T. L. FORDMAN, Agent.
Bombay Branch: Allahabad Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

THE ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Managing Agents:—
H. M. MEHTA & CO.
Various Schemes to meet all requirements of Life Assurance.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
PROTECTION AGAINST FORFEITURE.
Deposit made with the Government of India for the Special Security of Policy holders.
RATES OF PREMIUMS VERY LOW.
For Prospectus, etc., Please apply to:—
D. B. CHOKSI, Secretary,
123, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Influential and Energetic AGENTS WANTED on liberal terms.

LIFE ASSURANCE
IS A NECESSITY AND
COSTS NOTHING
All your money comes back to you on maturity with liberal Bonus additions.
Write to:—
THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LD
67, Apollo St., Fort.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.
THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Sheik Memon Street, Bombay.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR-GENERAL of PORTUGUESE INDIA.
J. DIAS & BROS.
PROFESSIONAL CIVIL, MILITARY and NAVAL TAILORS
and
GENTS.' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.
173, Princess Street, BOMBAY.
Offer during the HOT SEASON to those who follow the Trend of Fashion the following:—

	Rs.
Superior Corded Silk Suit	30-0-0
3 for Rs. 195/-.	
Superior Tussore Suit	24-0-0
3 for Rs. 65/8.	
White Office Suit	12-0-0
3 for Rs. 37/8.	
Superior Cambric Shirt	7-0-0
6 for Rs. 39/-.	
White Office Trouser	4-0-0
6 for Rs. 25/-.	

Suit tailored in any of the latest London, Continental or American Style.
CUT, MAKE AND TRIM GUARANTEED.

DO YOU WANT TO SAVE YOUR INCOME TAX?
YOU CAN SAVE IF YOU CONSULT
Parekh & Company
Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants and Auditors, Income Tax Experts
OFFICES:—
(1) M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony.
(2) Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar, Fort, Bombay. (Opp. Income Tax Office.)

CURE YOUR EYE
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS EYE NEY. SAFE remedy of nature, 1dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4, Postage extra. Ask for full particulars to:—NEW FORMULA CO. Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

Just for COST PRICE a limited stock of Beautiful
AMRUTANJAN
EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS.
(10 lb. Glazed Paper)
Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, pages
40 p. 1 Gross 6-12-0, 64, p. 1. Gross 10-8-0
80 p. 1 Gross 13-8-0.
Bound Note Book—Ruled and Unruled
1, 1½ & 2 quires.
1 Quire Bound Doz. 3-6-0. 1½ Quire Doz. 4-8-0, 2 Quires Doz. 5-10-0.
N. B.—Only wholesale Stationers need apply.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT:
7, 8 Thumbu Chetty Street, MADRAS.

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT."
Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the Requirements of Accountancy Profession of India you should own a copy at once. Pages 200.
Price Re. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P.
1 Copy Rs. 2-2-0. 2 copies Rs. 4-4-0
Six copies Rs. 9-12-0.
Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 75 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturers
Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 2.

Mhatre's Art Studio.



Photograph of the Memorial bust of the late

RAI PANNALALJI MEHTA.

C. I. E., Dewan of Udaipur State.

(by G. K. Mhatre.)

Works in Marble and Bronze Statues both Ideal and Memorial as well as Portraits, Designs, etc. executed to order.

Proprietor :—

G. K. MHATRE,

Sculptor.

Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpaty.

BOMBAY 7.

India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd,

HEAD OFFICE :—

1, LALL BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA

UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST LIFE INSURANCE CO of about its age.

The last reversionary bonus declared to its policyholders rises to Rs. 15 per annum for each Rs. 1,000 assured.

Mr. George King, F. F. A., F.I.A. (London)—one of the greatest living Actuaries of London—in congratulating the Policyholders and Shareholders of the Company on the result of the last Valuation says :—

"The very Satisfactory position which the Valuation discloses,"

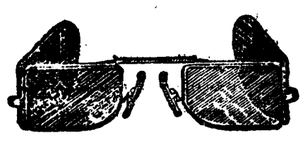
WANTED AGENTS on Commission and allowance on guaranteed business

For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to :

THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY, LTD

Local Secretaries—79, Medows Street, Bombay.

P. C. CHAUDHURI Secretary, Head Office, CALCUTTA



CONCERNING GLARE!

The "AMULET" Glare-protector

As supplied to Their Majesties The King-Emperor, Queen Empress. and H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.

THERE are many things in this country one finds more or less annoying. Among them the heat, the dust, and the glare, Heat can be overcome by going to the hills. Dust can be conquered by wearing a gas mask. This method is naturally only for the select few.

Glare, although the most unpleasant of the three, is the most simple to remedy, It is merely a question of wearing our "AMULET," Glare-protector which has proved thoroughly efficient for over twenty years.

The glasses are tinted, thus reducing the intensity of the heat rays before reaching the eye. This does not, however interfere with clear and perfect vision, while the side wings are made of Vulcanite which is a non-conductor of heat. Apart from this it is exceedingly light to wear. and eliminates that unpleasant feeling of the old-fashioned metal frames.

May we have the pleasure of showing it to you ?

Fitted with London Smoke Glass. Rs. 6/. Amber Tinted Glass Rs. 10/8. Complete with case.

Made in India by Indian workmen—

LAWRENCE & MAYO, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

Head Office For India,

44, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Calcutta, Delhi, Karachi, Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon, and Simla.

(REGISTERED.) # AMRITDHARA (TRADE MARK

AND ITS THREE PREPARATIONS.

A well-known household medicine, discovered by Kavi Vinod Vaidya Bhushan Pandit THAKUR DATTA SHARMA Vaidya, an eminent Physician. This medicine cures almost all diseases the human flesh is heir to, by its internal or external use. A little phial can be kept in a corner of the pocket. Millions have derived benefit from it.

27,000

have already sent their appreciations in writing. Amritdhara is a safe, sure and certain cure for all Aches and Pains from head to foot. It cures :—Headache, Earache, Toothache, Colic, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, Indigestion, Acidity, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Vomitting, Cholera, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Flatulence, Heartburn, Sea-sickness, Jaundice, Cold, Cough, Sorethroat, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Asthma, Fevers, Influenza, Plague, Kidney diseases, Liver complaints, Bleeding, Venereal diseases, Malaria, Mumps, Insomnia, Nausea, Neuresthenia, Venomous stings and bites of Scorpion, Wasp, Bee, Serpent, Mad Dog and other insects, Wounds, Ulcers, Sores, Pimples, Ringworm, Eczema, sore or blistered feet &c. and so on. Price Rs. 2-8-0, sample 0-8-0 only. Direction paper can be had in any Indian language For full particulars send for "Amrit" booklet free in English, Urdu, Hindi, Gujarati or Marathi.

We have prepared three other preparations of Amritdhara as below:—

AMRITDHARA OINTMENT.

"Amritdhara" ointment is a combination of soothing and healing emollients with "Amritdhara" and is unrivalled for all kinds of Wounds, Sores, Abscesses, Cuts, Burns and Scalds, Abrasions, Sprains, Bruises, Bed-Sores; Broken Skin, Sea-Water-Boils, Ulcers, Ringworm, Scabies, Itching; Urticaria, Psoricaria, Prurigo, Pruritis Ani, Purulent discharges, Eczema, Pimples, Piles, Chapped hands, Insect bites, Venomous Stings, Bad legs, Bad breasts, Chilblains, Eruptions, Inflammations of the skin, Corns and also Neuralgia and Syphilitic sores. Price Re. 1 per tin.

"AMRITDHARA" SOAP.

It is as good a medicinal Soap curing all skin diseases named above as it is a fragrant Toilet Soap for complexion. Price Re. 0-14-0 per box.

"AMRITDHARA" LOZENGES.

Amritdhara is added in their preparation; children and those who cannot take medicines, chew these Lozenges cheerfully and get the benefit of Amritdhara. Price 0-4-0 for 100 Lozenges.

Postal and Telegraphic Address: "AMRITDHARA," 13 Lahore

Bombay Agents: GULAM HUSSAIN V. DEVJI, HIRJI MANSION, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY 4. and all Chemists.

The Manager, AMRITDHARA PHARMACY Amritdhara Buildings, Amritdhara Road, Amritdhara Post Office, LAHORE.

DON'T BE PUZZLED.

INSIST ON HAVING ONLY

S. C. CEAL'S

INK TABLETS

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, clean and best. Free samples to school-masters and merchants. Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1-6 per gross.

AGENTS WANTED.

SARAT CHANDRA SEAL.

15-3, Lakshmi Datt's Lane.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price annas 13.

KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

TAILORS

For the coming season we are showing new stocks, woollen, silk, and cotton.

Cut and Fit Guaranteed.

A. R. ABDURREHMAN & CO.

Gents' Tailors and Outfitters.

44, Churchgate Street, Fort,

Bosch



WE ARE AGENTS

EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES

NEW QUEENS ROAD BOMBAY.

PROPRIETORS RANE LTD.

EVERY GENUINE ARTICLE MUST BEAR NAME ROBERT BOSCH & FOLLOWING

TRADE MARK

Art Is Admired Everywhere.

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

(Princess Street, BOMBAY.)

Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

"LATEST INVENTION"

ELECTRIC HEATERS AND CIGAR LIGHTERS

Have a Cup of Tea in 2 Minutes.

Light your Cigarette in a Second.

SAFE, RELIABLE AND NO TROUBLE.

America-India Export & Import Co.,

Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY.

APPLY WITH 2 ANNA STAMP FOR NEW YEAR'S PICTORIAL **WALL CALENDAR** TO HAKIM MASIHAR RAHAMAN Post Box 6709, CALCUTTA

LEPROSY

Nodular, Tubercular, Anaesthetic, Para or mixed is promptly cured by internal and external specifics including those of fumigation and bath for 45 days use at Rs. 15 per set. Postage extra.

Dr. Fernandes, Major M.D., I.M.S., Professor of Dermatology, Grant Medical College, Bombay in examining a patient under treatment says in his report :—She says she is hopeful of a complete recovery.

LEUCODERMA

or white patches, due to loss of pigmentation or colouring matter in the blood or other causes cured by specifics, internal and external at Rs. 10 per set. Postage extra.

Mr. J. L. Proctor, Ripon Road, Bombay, has cured my white patches entirely. Dr. B. M. MISRA, L.M.S., Police Hospital Puri :—"I have used your medicines in two cases and found good result.

E H R CHEMICAL WORKS,

BHAGALPUR.

HALF-WATT PHILIPS' LAMPS.

ELECTRIC

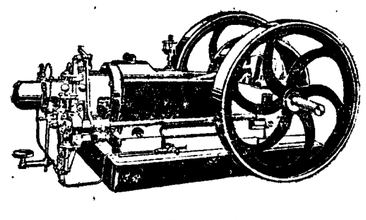
FANS FIXTURES ACCESSORIES KETTLES, IRONS, ETC.

THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

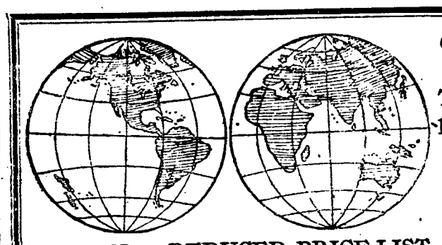
MACHINERY AND STORES

Oil Engines, Lathes, Drilling, Milling and Screwing. Machines, Pumps, Electric Lighting and Pumping sets, Grinding, Motor and Oil Mills, Saw Benches, Rolling Mills, Fly Presses, Blowers, Forges, Workshop Tools, Etc., Etc., in Stock.



CLUBWALLA & Co.,

10, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.



"OMEGA"

The watch of matchless merit is appreciated in both HEMISPHERES.

Discount 15 %

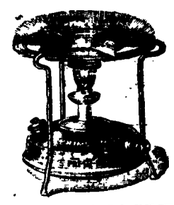
See our New REDUCED PRICE LIST.

SOLE AGENTS:—

ABRECHT & Co.,

Opp: Whiteaway's, 289 Hornby Road, Bombay.

PRICES REDUCED.



All kinds of stove Price have been reduced and Selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 9 only. Postage extra

D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST

Tram Terminus, Girgaum.



GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The Ideal Cooker for the house: Apply for free catalogue.

Annapurna Cooker Co.

No. B/01, P. O. Thalakwadi, Belgaum.

Bombay agents: G. S. Ranade and Co. Girgaum Tram Road, opp. Govt. Stables.

THE FAMOUS "LIGA" GOLD WRIST WATCHES



KEEP TIME TO THE VERY MINUTE

SOLD UNDER VALUE REFUND GUARANTEE

At Prices unobtainable elsewhere

Illustrated Catalogue sent on request

CADER & Co. Ltd.

York House, Fort, Colombo.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box - No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number.....

Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced FOREMAN for Engineering Workshop in Bombay, must be capable of handling men. Apply to Box No. 210, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R19498

WANTED—CANVASSERS and AGENTS by a Firm to sell stationeries and papers in Bombay and Mufassil. Apply enclosing testimonials to Box No. 206, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10297

WANTED—AGENTS, Clerks, Typists, and salesman for a well known Firm, dealing in scents and oil business; salary according to qualifications. Apply sharp to, THE MANAGER, ORIENTAL SERVICE BUREAU, Delhi.
A R10305

WANTED—Influential and respectable AGENTS all over the districts of the presidency to represent the Unique Assurance Company, Ltd., Calcutta, on liberal terms. For particulars apply to—G. K. SUBBIAH, Chief Agent, Shroff Buildings, Parel, Bombay 12.
A 19360

SPECIAL REDUCTION for a short time only in Typewriting and Shorthand Fees. Unique advantage to those desirous of learning Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Touch Typewriting. Do investigate. General Speed Practice Class every morning. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 259-261, Hornby Road, Opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort, Bombay.
A WS

SALARY RS. 100—250 PER MONTH IN 30 DAYS.—We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 9 Rules. 2 days FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWARD COLLEGE, S. 2 RAWALPINDI.
(A) (S)

WANTED—SECRETARIES for new Branch offices of an established Insurance Company, (started in 1868) to be opened at Poona, Surat and Goa. Decent remuneration for decent and capable persons. Security of one to two thousand rupees, in cash or in the shares of the Company essential. Those who are in a position to form, at these stations, a local Board of Directors of respectable people would be given preference. Lady canvassers also required. Good terms. Apply to Box No. 154, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10126

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—On Commission basis a competent CANVASSER to push the sale of certain Italian manufactures. Only those thoroughly conversant with English and Gujarati, and fully experienced in the Bombay market, need apply personally. (2) WANTED also SUB-AGENTS for Rangoon, Madras, Assam, Calcutta, Karachi, Delhi, Lahore, Peshawar, and other chief Cities of India for the above, on sole agency basis. M. MOHAMMAD ALI & CO., G.I.P. Siding, (Kala Kila), Dharavi.
A R10294

WANTED.—(1) A young trained and experienced SANITARY INSPECTOR for this Municipality. The pay of the post is Rs. 60 plus 7-8-0 cycle allowance which is permanent and pensionable. The appointment shall be probationary. Copies of testimonials, if any, should accompany the application which should be made till 10-5-24 after which date no application shall be entertained. (2) A young qualified (Recognized Scholar College) and experienced SUB-OVERSEER for this Municipality on pay Rs. 60 plus 7-8-0 Cycle allowance, one having knowledge of Municipal works will be preferred. The post is permanent and pensionable and will be offered on probation. Copies of testimonials, if any, should accompany the application, which should be made till 10-5-24. Rejected applications shall not be replied. MD. MANSUR ALI KHAN, Chairman, Municipal Committee, Malkapur, Distt. Buldana, BERAR.
A C19513

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GIRL or a LADY TEACHER to teach English, in a Hindu Family. Apply with particulars and salary required to Box No. 218, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10326

WANTED—CANVASSING CLERKS on 25 per cent Commission and Rs. 50 p.m. Salary on guaranteed work. Apply to ALL INDIA UNITED CLAIMS AGENCY, 18, Kalbadevi Road.
A R10314

WANTED—FITTERS, TURNERS, BOILER MAKERS, MECHANICS, TIN SMITHS, CARPENTERS BOYS and WORK CONTRACTORS. Apply personally TRIBHOS AND CO., 121, Mody Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R10322

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by a trained and experienced Military man with brilliant record, during last war, capable organizer. Write to Box No. 216, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10317

ENERGETIC YOUTH seeks EMPLOYMENT in any capacity. Well versed in office routine. Communicate with Box No. 215, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10316

WANTED—A POST of a BILL COLLECTOR, moderate pay and best references. Write Pandit 9, 1st Parsiwada, Post No. 4.
B 10255

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—At New Nagpada, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Mistry Building, separate BLOCKS on 3 years' lease terms. Apply JAFFER MAHOMED MISTRY, Nishanpada Road, Bombay No. 9.
C R10110

TO LET—On Juhu Road, Santa Cruz, one-storied BUNGLOW. Apply Mr. JAYA, Santa Cruz.
C R10320

TO BE LET.—1st floor for Solicitors Share Brokers or big offices in Ebrahim Building 98, Medows Street. Apply Ground floor, same Building.
C R10319

TO LET for offices rooms and godowns, in 2, Dalal Street, Near Share Bazar, Fort, Bombay. Apply Box No. 212, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R10307

TO LET—12 sets of furnished quarters, well ventilated, comfortable and commodious. Apply sharp to Messrs. RATIRAM GHISARAM, Contractors, Mount Abu.
C R10146

TO BE LET—Well-ventilated and Good accommodated Blocks, Rooms and Godowns in Gordhan Building, No. 2, Charny Road, near West-End Cinema. Apply SIR MANGALDAS HOUSE, Lamington Road.
C R1032

TO LET and FOR SALE—Splendid Houses and Lands at Lanowla and Khandala. Apply KHESHEV DEVMAN MEHTAJI, Lanowla.
C R10217

TO BE LET—For Hindus only, an airy BUNGLOW with compound and garage at Chawpetty. Apply DHIRAJLAL GHELLABHAI, Behind Wilson College, Chowpetty.
C 19490

TO LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS, ROOMS for Office and Residence, "Abba Building", Carnac Road. Apply HAJEE MAHD. ABBA, 173, Jackeria, Musjid, Bombay.
C R10176

BUNGALOWS of good light and fine air are to be let at Grant Road near Charni Road Tram Junction in Persian Bakery. For rent ask Bhaia there or communicate with Seth MAGANLAL HARGOVANDAS in telephone No. 41688.
C 10266

TO BE LET—FLATS of independent and suitable accommodation in new premises at Wylie Road, Byculla Club. Separate Rooms at Agripada Chawl St. Byculla Club. Rent moderate. Apply SALEMAHOMED PEERMAHOMED & CO. or at properties.
C R10291

TO LET IMMEDIATELY at Hughes Road, an extensive and up-to-date SHOWROOM with basement, best suited for large motor, dress-making and other business requiring first class display, plenty of space for office, conveniences for workshop, if necessary, very moderate rent, immediate occupation. Particulars could be had from T.R. PRATT (Bombay) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay.
C 19249

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Rare opportunity for LAUNDRYMEN.—Workshop fully equipped with electric washer, hydro-extractor, glazer in a large open compound, containing well, ghats, etc. Box No. 130, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
10257

PERSONAL.

ANYBODY informing undersigned of present whereabouts of one Kalipada Das, ex-compositor in this press, will do an act of real charity:—QUEST c/o. "Chronicle" Office.
R 19505

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—One LANCASHIRE BOILER of 30' by 7½' of 160 lbs. pressure of THOMAS BEELEY; and one STEAM ENGINE of HICKS make, of corlish valves with condenser. 20 in. cylinder—48 in. stroke. Apply to Box No. 189, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R10250

WANTED—One LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE OIL or STEAM, new or second-hand 25 to 30 H.P. 2'—6" gauge. Apply Box No. 214, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K R10313

THE KASTOORCHAND MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, No. 1 Branch, Imperial Mills.—FOR SALE—A few fine ROVING FRAMES. Year 1922. Can be seen working by applying to THE MANAGER, Imperial Mills, Mahaluxmi.
K 19483

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

IF YOU ARE IN A JOB that does not promise to lead anywhere, or if you have not yet made a real start and are still worrying over your career, HERE is an opening with brilliant prospects. You only need to GET started. SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING (New Era Method 2 months' course.) Accountancy, Law, Banking, Secretarial Practice, Business methods and Correspondence etc. taught within a short period. SERVICE GUARANTEED. The last date of receiving fees for The CORPORATION OF CERTIFIED SECRETARIES EXAMINATION is 5th May, 1924. Special shorthand dictation classes. Apply, THE PRINCIPAL [illegible] COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road.
M R10318

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—FINANCIER, who can invest capital of a lac and more for big Civil Engineering Contracts the leading Indian State by a respectable highly qualified Engineer, good return plus interest. Apply Box No. 207, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R10301

THOSE GENTLEMEN who could invest from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 20,000 in manufacturing and selling articles such as soaps, Bar soaps, Toilet preparations, hair oils, balm, Cologne water, ringworm and other ointments, boot polish, inks, etc., or any other line they may think best could be taught at a very nominal charge by a Syndicate of expert manufacturers and chemists of European training with a motive to encourage Indian Industries. Apply Box No. 204, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R10290

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nadibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DWARKA.

"TEMPLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

IF you want BEST CEMENT, buy always the above. Superior to all other Indian Brands and Imported Cement. Government Tests show marvellous superiority of this Cement. Present this advertisement at our Office for a current year's calendar. Apply for further particulars and booklet to

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

THE STORY OF COCOGEM.

Four Well Printed and Illustrated Books.

Vol. 1.—"Raw Material, Manufacture and Packing."
Vol. 2.—"Advantages and Use".
Vol. 3.—"Cook Book," 90 New Recipes.
Vol. 4.—"As told by Satisfied Customers."
Sent free on request.
Address:—

COCOGEM BOX H, TATAPURAM P.O. COCHIN STATE.
T 19453

NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS, TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 96 PIECES FROM RS. 550.

JEWELLERS, LTD.
Treasure House,
Churchgate St., BOMBAY.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
113, Parsee Bazar Street Fort Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITERS BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved, Latest	207
Remington Visible	140
Underwood 3, Rs. 150, Oliver 3	75
Oliver No. 5 Rs. 110, No. 9 latest	175
Empire No. 1 Rs. 90. No. 2 latest	140
Royal No. 10 latest like New	165
Rex Visible latest 110. L. C. Smith	140
Hammond Multiplex Portable like New	185

Ribbons, Carbon Papers. Repairs to All makes.

GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
L

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Corona Folding, New Improved Model, ...	207
Corona Folding No. 3, Rs. 110, 120, 130, 140,	175
Remington 7, Rs. 75, 2 Cols. 85, 8, 2 Cols.	75
Oliver 3, Rs. 75, 90, 9, 175, 10, Brief ...	200
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, Rs. 190, No. 9	225
Multiplex Hammond, 150, Yost 20, New Types	185
Empire 1, Rs. 90, Mercedes, German Make,	190
L. C. Smith 2, Rs. 170, 5, 125, 8, 150. ...	200
Remington 10, 150, 225, Brief, 150, 225. ...	250
Remington 11, 175, 225, Underwood 5, 150,	175
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new, ...	270
Mahratti Remington 9, 125, Monarch Visible,	200
Gujerati Remington 9, 160, Monarch Visible	200
Brand New Yost 20, Latest, any size, ...	250

NICOLLS & COMPANY.
Typewriter Experts.
Opp Petit Institute, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 21223. S

TYPEWRITER PRICES SPECIALLY REDUCED.—Super Grade Factory Rebuilt (like new) Remington Visible Typewriters and Secondhand Remingtons, Underwoods, Olivers, Coronas, and Vernacular Typewriters. A visit will convince you. Also spare parts, Ribbons, Carbons, etc., etc. Repairs a Speciality. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 256-261, Hornby Road, Opp. Messrs. COX & CO., Fort, Bombay.
T S

EASY TO LEARN—EASY TO EARN—Why Seeking services. We Guarantee Your EARNING, with anna stamp. ASIATIC KNITTING COMMERCIAL CORPORATION. Post Box, 418, Bombay.
T 10324.

A STALWART, good looking Athlete of 6 ft. height with muscular body for chief character in film. Apply with photograph to Box No. 213, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R10309

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TELEPHONES-SECONDHAND.

A large number of second-hand Ericsson magneto telephones for disposal, tested and equal to new. Rs. 40 each.

Apply:
BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD.
Telephone Buildings, BOMBAY.
C18798

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING WORKSHOP, POONA.

NEW WORKSHOP CLASSES for Sub-Overseers, Mechanical and Electrical Apprentices, commence from June, 1924.

Candidates for admission to above classes must have passed one of the following examinations and as a rule be under 20 years of age.

(1) The School Final Examination.
(2) The Matriculation Examination.
(3) The School Leaving Certificate entitling students to admission to Government Service or to the University, showing that they have passed in Algebra and Geometry and also those who have obtained a school leaving certificate but have not passed in these subjects provided that they pass an entrance test held by the College authorities.
(4) The European High School Examination.
(5) The Full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce.
(6) The Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

If sufficient candidates are not forthcoming with these qualifications for admission to Mechanical and Electrical Course, candidates of lesser qualification may be admitted at the discretion of the Principal.

Application, with one rupee registration fee, should reach the Superintendent on or before 31st May, 1924.

(Sd). C. GRAHAM SMITH.
Ag. Principal.

College of Engineering,
Poona, April, 1924.
C19512

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer "Burma Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 29th of April from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Brieson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1324 of 1922.

TAHIRA MOHSIN TYABJI. ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
EBRAHIMKHAN KARIMKHAN. Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 19th day of January, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the premises at Matheran on Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1924, at the hour of FOUR O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground together with the messuages hereditaments and premises standing thereon situated at Matheran in the District of Kolaba in the Registration Sub-District of Kargat, containing by admeasurement three Acres and nineteen Guntnas be the same a little more or less and described and particularly denoted as No 102 in a certain map or plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Kolaba and bounded, as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Rahegat Road on or towards the West by Matheran Road, on or towards the South by the property of Ratanbai Kapadia and on or towards the North by the property of Manchorji Banaji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Tribhji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Esmail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 11th day of April, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
19472

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC and particularly our SUB-AGENTS are hereby informed that Mr. Ram Narain Tandon, Manager who was suspended on 17th March, 1924, has been DISMISSED now from our office and none of his work would be binding on our firm.
19511

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

KEMP AND CO., LIMITED.

WILL open their New Premises in Sohrab House, No. 251, Hornby Road, (Opposite Navsari Buildings) on the 1st proximo, and will vacate the Elphinstone Circle premises at present occupied by them on the 30th instant.
R16314

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from 1st May, 1924, First and Second Class Return tickets will be issued between Bombay and Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Amalner, Ujjain, Indore and Mhow at reduced fares available for the return journey for 10 days including the date of issue.

F. SIEVWRIGHT.
Ag. General Traffic Manager,
B.B. & C.I. Railway.
24th April, 1924.
C19514

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 905 of 1924.

(1) Messrs. KAHN AND KAHN, of 40, Meadows Street, Bombay, (2) THE ENGLISH ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED, of Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, the successors of Messrs. Siemens Bros' Dynamo Works, Limited, and (3) BERTIE CHRISTOPHER CLANCEY, of Bishopgate House, London, E. C. 2 and Ernest Lionel Jacobs of Bartholomeo Lane London E. C. 2, the two Trustees of the General Average Fund by their constituted attorneys Messrs. James Finlay and Company, Limited, of Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on behalf of themselves and also on behalf of or for the benefit of themselves and all others having the same interest..Plaintiffs.

v/s.

Messrs. MOTILAL MOOLCHAND AND COMPANY a firm carrying on business as Marble and Tile Merchants and Contractors at 15, Bank Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Judge's Order herein, dated the 14th day of March, 1924 the abovenamed Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and all other Shippers and Insurers and also on behalf of or for the benefit of themselves and all others having the same interest, have under Order II Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure filed the above suit against the Defendants abovenamed praying as under:—

(a) for a decree for the sum of Rs. 962/15/7 mentioned in para 10 of the Plaint.
(b) for interest on the sum of Rs. 927/14/10 at 6 per cent. per annum from the 25th day of February, 1924 to Judgment and thereafter at like rate of interest on judgment till payment.
(c) for the costs of the Suit and
(d) for further and other relief.

And the hearing of the Suit has been fixed for the 27th day of May 1924.

Dated this 8th day of April, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 8th April, 1924.

(Sd.) CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
19473

WONDERFUL DELINEATION WITH AMAZING ACCURACY.

Professor PUNDIT MOTILAL, F.B.I.M.S. (London). Scientific Astrologer and Palmist, Secretary British Institute of Mental Science, (Incorporated by Act of Parliament) Central India Branch Mhow, C.I. Examines Horoscopes, undertakes all Astrological works delineates Palms, Questions answered. Advice on health, business, betterment, Marriage, Friends, Courtship, etc., at reasonable fees. Charges for one year in detail Rs. 3. Brief reading of your life Rs. 5. Full character reading Rs. 1. Send time, date, month and year of birth or time of writing letter to above address. Trial solicited. Testimonials highest from Civil and Military officers.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr MEGHJI LAXMIDAS has contracted to sell to our client Mr. KARAMSEY PANCHAMIA, the purchaser, the two properties described hereunder now formed into one and that all persons having any interest in the said properties or any claim thereto or in to or upon any part thereof either by way of mortgage, sale exchange, gift, inheritance, charge, lease, easement, maintenance, trust, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof failing which the said sale and purchase will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government Land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Northern side of Doongri Cooley Street, in Sat Tad now called Chinch Bunder Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-three square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 142, New No. 6051, Old Survey No. 75, New Survey No. 2568 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under Ward No. 267 and Now under B Ward No. 1039 and Street No. 1317 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of the said Meghji Laxmidas the Vendor abovenamed, on or towards the West by the Chinch Bunder 4th Street, on or towards the North formerly by the house of Nagnu, widow of the late Dharma Chuna and secondly described hereunder and on or towards the South by the property of the said Meghji Laxmidas the Vendor abovenamed

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Sat Tad Doongri Cooley or Chinch Bunder Road, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-five square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 142, New No. 6050, Old Survey No. 76 and New Survey No. 2568 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of the said Meghji Laxmidas the Vendor abovenamed on or towards the North by the passage and house of Jetha Wani and on or towards the South by the property of the said Meghji Laxmidas the Vendor abovenamed hereinbefore firstly described, and on or towards the West by the Chinch Bunder Road and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1039 and Street Nos. 19-23.

Dated this 25th day of April, 1924.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
19517

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

and

In the matter of the Moon Automobile Company, Limited, having its present Registered Office at H. M. Menta's Buildings at Hughes Road, outside the Fort of Bombay.

WATOOMULL WASSIAMULL, GANGARAM TILOKCHAND for self and as Executor of the Will of Seth Sharndas Hiranand and Dholumull Nanoomull, all of Sindh, Muslim Inhabitants, at present residing at Sinda by their constituted Attorney Sawaldas Sahramdas, residing at Babulnath outside the Fort of Bombay. ... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition was on the 19th day of March, 1924, presented to this Hon'ble Court by Messrs. Watoomull Wassiamull, the Petitioners abovenamed praying that the Moon Automobile Company, Limited, may be wound up by the Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913; and that such other orders may be made in the premises as may appear just and convenient And that the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers will on the 19th day of June, 1924, at 11-30 a.m. proceed to hear the said Petition when any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company, desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear either by himself or by his Advocate or Attorney of this Hon'ble Court to show cause (if any he has) why the prayers in the said Petition should not be granted as prayed for.

Dated this 16th day of April, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 16th April, 1924.
Messrs. AMARCHAND AND MANGALDAS,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C19518

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35, Hummum Street Fort.
Telephone No. 24082.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BORAS LOOSE COTTON AND 3 BROKEN BALES COTTON AND WASTE.

Under instructions from Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., as Agents of s.s. "Piave", Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 26th April, 1924 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba Sassoon Dock.

On account of the concerned the undermentioned cargo:—
Ex s. s. "Piave."
10 Boras Loose Cotton: 3 broken bales cotton and waste.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th April 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

Auctioneers.
Telephone 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE TEAK AND BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY KNOWN MAKERS, SWEET-TONE COTTAGE PIANO, BY MARKS & CO., GRAMOPHONE, RICH GLASS CROCKERY, CUTLERY, PLATEDWARE, ETC.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Gendka Building, Babulnath Road, Corner Hughes Road, specially made to order household furniture, consisting of sliding, dining table, chairs, full size mirror, back side board dumbwaiter, tapestry lined silver show cases, English Chesterfield, suites of sofas and easy chairs, full size drawing room, cabinets, cottage piano, gramophone, carpets, office tables glass, book case, file cabinet, rich tapestry lined drawing room suites, fancy teapoy, electric lamp, single and double beds, full size mirror and panelled almirahs, cloth and gown press, English wash cabinet, dressing tables, English soilinen box, washing table, chinaware, glass, crockery, cutlery, platedware, Baba trycycle and perambulators, etc.

Property of W. Willoughbhoy Lows, Esqr., of Messrs. William Lows & Co., Bombay, and others.

Catalogues are published and property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-DAY SATURDAY, the 26th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) No. 14, Colaba Chambers, Woodhouse Road, Colaba, made to order very valuable open carved and plain Jecobian style household furniture by Robert such as sliding dining table chairs large sized mirrored back carved sideboard and dinner waggons by Robert's dining room cabinets, show cases, leather lined Chesterfield suites, His Master's Voice Cramophone records roll top, writing table, iron beds, large mirrored, wardrobes, lady's chival dressing tables and almirahs to match low and easy chairs, marble ton washing table, wall clocks, rich and cut glass, and porcelain ware by Army and Navy, crockery, cutlery, plated-ware English white enemelled ice box, utensils, Marally ceiling fan, etc.

Surplus property of Capt. W. Brown Constable moving elsewhere and others.

Catalogues are published and property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH VALUABLE MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD DINING, DRAWING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE BY ROBERT BENJAMIN AND OTHERS KNOWN MAKERS ALSO ONE SET OF JECOBIAN STYLE DINING ROOM FURNITURE, LEATHER LINED CHESTERFIELD SUITES CABINET GRAMOPHONE, WILKINSON'S SWEET-TONED COTTAGE PIANO ITS PLAYER CHURCH ORGAN, RICH CARPETS, GLASS CROCKERY, PLATEDWARE, ETC., AT JAR VILLA WOODHOUSE ROAD, TO-MORROW SUNDAY, THE 27TH INSTANT AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.).

Under instructions from P. H. J. Rustomji Bar-at-Law and others, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction Surplus household furniture at the above address, highly polished made-to-order furniture also complete set of Jacobian style dining room, furniture, such as oval sliding, dining table, chairs, mirrored back sideboard, very rich leather and tapestry lined, suites large mirror back carved corner cabinets Roberts' drawing room cabinets, silk tapestry lined silver show cases, round mirror hatstand, music teapoys, rich carved mahoganised lady's and roll top writing tables, cottage piano player gramophone, Church organ, palmstands fully polished double mirror and panel almirah, lady's dressing chival glass and chest of drawers, single and double beds, marble top table glass, crockery, cutlery, platedware, and ornaments, etc.

5 seater Buick Motor Car in perfect running order.

Catalogues are published and property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE AND CHOICED CONSIGNMENT OF WHITE AND COLOURED MARBLE FIGRUES, PILLARS, VASES, FOUNTAINS AS ALSO FAMOUS STATUES, VIZ: PROGRESSO, PANTHERS, CLEOPATRA, SALOME DANCE, GANDH BUSTS OF VARIOUS SIZES, SARA, ETC., ETC. SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER BY WELLKNOWN ITALIAN ARTISTS.

Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Shop, situate at the Corner Building in Military Square at Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned the above mentioned marble staues busts, pillars, etc.

Property is on view.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th April 1924.

MESSRS. BYREN & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Lipton Building, 87, Apollo Street, Fort.

SALE ON SUNDAY THE 27TH INST., AT 10-30 A.M., (S.T.), AT LLOYD CHAMBERS WALKESWAR ROAD, CHAWPATTY.

Auction Sale of made to order dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, sweet toned cottage piano, glass, crockery, platedware, etc., etc.

Messrs. BYREN AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 27th April, 1924, at the above address valuable made to order household furniture such as:—oval dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror back sideboards, dumbwaiters and crockery stands, silk tapestry-lined drawing room suite in 5 pieces, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, show cases, wooden flower pot stands, single Beds mirror and panel door almyrahs, writing tables, dressing chest of drawers, towel stands book stands, dressing and washing tables glass, crockery electric lamps, etc., etc.

The property of J. W. Chadwick Esq., and others.

The property is on view.

BYREN AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th April, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 120 CASES TEA AND 5 CASES NOTE PAPER, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

By order of the Banks concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

5 Cases lined Note paper.

By s.s. "Himalaya Maru".

120 cases Tea (Dust) Congou, each 63½lbs. (made in China).

On account of the Insurance Office concerned:—

1 Case Plaston and Tooth Pencils.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred canoe Victoria.
1 second hand rubber tyred mail-coach.
1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second hand rubber tyred Landaulette.
1 Arab horse quiet in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.

By order of Royal Engineer.

1 Ford Motor Car.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver in Suit No. 554 of 1924.—(Aishabai V/s. Daoudali). One canoe Victoria, one mare, one bullock cart with two Bullocks, one cow and four calves.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE TWO LANDED PROPERTIES AT JUGJIVAN KIKA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys, for Mr. Mulraj Khatau the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Mr. Shivdas Mulchand (now an Insolvent) and pursuant to the Power of Sale reserved to the mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 1st April 1922, made between the said Shivdas Mulchand of the one part and Mr. Mulraj Khatau of the other part Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 26th day of April, 1924, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following which adjoin each other in one lot in the first instance and if the said combined lot is not sold as one lot the two properties will be put up separately in two lots:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension and taxed land with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situated Jugjiwan Kika Street in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 238 square yards or thereabouts to the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 47, New No. 386, Old Survey No. 12, New Survey No. 1/657 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 5724 and Street Nos. 148 to and bounded, on or towards the North by the property of Motibai, widow of Tulsidas Soonderdas on or towards the East by Jugjiwan, Kika Street, on or towards the South by the property Bhansali Jamal and on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage and the property of Harjiwan Vassonji.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel or pensioned and taxed land or ground now redeemed together with messuage tenement and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Jugjiwan Kika Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 190 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 5720-5723 and Street Nos. 144 146, 1-2-3 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 47 and New No. 285, Old Survey No. 11, and New Survey 656 and bounded as follows:—i.e. on or towards the East by Jugjiwan Kika Street, on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage and on or towards the North by the property of the purchaser and on or towards the South by the property of Hajramal Harjiv and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI AND CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms the following:—

By order of the Banks and party concerned.
7 Cases Hand Sewing Machines, 30 Drums Acid Black, 7 Bags Sealing Wax, 1 Case Dry Ink, 1 Case Safety Razors, Painting Boxes, Note Blocks, etc., 8 Cases French Polish.

By order of Mr. K. S. Dhondy Liquidator of the Western India Building and Engineering Co., Ltd., (in voluntary Liquidation).

Furniture consisting of writing table, chairs, cupboard, shelf, Typewriter, etc.

Miscellaneous:—Teak Wood Cabinet, Hat Stand, Electric Table Fan, 100 Cabin, and Flooring Carpets.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th April, 1924.

Mother need never wean baby in advance of the normal time if she takes Lactagol, which, by stimulating the breast glands ensures a plentiful supply of nourishing milk and so enables every mother to

Nurse Baby

at the breast without fatigue or strain. The recent great increase in the deaths of infants was mainly due to impure milk, and the remedy lies in breast feeding. Breast milk is the purest milk and the only safe food for baby, so mother should always try to breast-feed baby with the help of Lactagol before experimenting with artificial foods.

Lactagol

is a splendid strength giver and most useful in convalescence. Recommended by Nurses and Doctors. Sold by Chemists everywhere.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT
6-30 and 10 p. m.
MAE MURRAY
In
"JAZZMANIA"
A Photoplay of Syncopation & Splendour.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
CONSTANCE TALMADGE
IN
"POLLY OF THE FOLLIES"
A 7 Reel Comedy Drama.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT
3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"SATURDAY NIGHT"
Featuring BEATRICE JOY.

Cinema Majestic.
Presents
To-Night !
AND
This Week only
Star Films Ltd's.
Champraj, Hada
The first and the best historical picture produced in India.
Time—Rate—As Usual.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
Presents
MADON PRODUCTION
"Vasant-Prabha"
in 6 Reels.
PATHE COMIC
Daily: 5-15, 7 8-45 & 10 30 p. m.
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holiday
Extra Show at 3-30 p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Yashwanth Sangith Mandali
will stage
"Sowbhadra"
To-Night at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
and
NEW PLAY! HINDI PLAY!!
"Sidda Samsar"
To-morrow at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)
at
BOMBAY THEATRE, Grant Road.
Book seats early at the Theatre.

In The New Hall
BATTERY STREET, FORT
OFF APOLLO PIER ROAD
EVANGELIST HARE
WILL CONTINUE HIS
LECTURES
COMMENCED FROM SUNDAY, APRIL 6th
and
CONTINUING EACH SUNDAY NIGHT
LECTURES ARE HELD AT 6-30 P.M.
ALL ARE WELCOME. COME.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

By special requests of our numerous patrons—For one week only!
To-night and This week!
The Great Universal-Jewel Masterpiece!
The picture magnificent
"UNDER TWO FLAGS"
Eight reels—All the parts complete—From the famous
NOVEL BY "OUIDA"
The picture that will live in your memory for ever
Featuring
PRISCILLA DEAN
as Cigarette, the Daughter of the Regiment, in the Romantic Story of Adventure and thrill that will live for ever.
"UNDER TWO FLAGS"
PICTURE countless hordes of wildly riding Arab horsemen....sweeping across the desert's burning sands....Priscilla Dean as a fiery, clawing pet of the French Chasseurs....as Cigarette the Daughter of the Regiment, in a stupendous screen version of the most romantic story of adventure and thrill ever written—See
PRISCILLA DEAN
in the Universal Jewel Drama
"UNDER TWO FLAGS"
repeated for one week—To-Night and This Week—at Special request.
Five Shows To-Day at 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S.T.)
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road.)

Bombay's Premier, Palatial and Popular
Novelty Cinema
TO-NIGHT] presents [THIS WEEK
THE MOST THRILLING CHAPTER FROM RAJPUT HISTORY
"Prithvi-Raj Chavan"
"Prithvi-Raj Chavan"
"Prithvi-Raj Chavan"
Six Reels.
The most Successful, though, maiden Production
by the
EASTERN FILM CO. OF BARODA.
A Phantom Lady, indeed,
A Phantom of Delight to-man
But Contrary if She proves
Truly a Curse to all.
See how the above verse was found to be true even in the case of Prithvi-Raj.
To-Night & To-Morrow 5 Shows at 3-45, 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M.
The Most Enjoyable Programme!

TO NIGHT! THIS WEEK!!
A Record Picture production in Indian Theatrical History produced by the Elphinstone Dramatic Company, on a Scale of
EXCEPTIONAL MAGNIFICENCE, SUMPTUOUS SCENERY and BRILLIANT COSTUMES.
BILWA MANGAL
OR
BHAKTA SURDASS
STARRING
Miss GAUHER
The Unrivalled Charming Star of Indian Stage in the Leading Role of the Alluring Temptress CHINTOMANI.
See—
How a Devoted Hindu Wife's sacrifice helps BILWA MANGAL to realise his folly and to resist the temptations of Beauty.
4 Shows Daily 5,7,9,11. Sat. & Sun. Extra Matinee at 3 O'clock
Rates as usual
Globe Cinema
SANDHURST ROAD.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM
LODGING AND BOARDING
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Apollo Stre t

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY. AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SANKLI STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1924, at the hour of 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the afternoon sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned property by order and under instructions of the Mortgagee and on the account and at the risk of mortgagor Naomanbhai Mulla Abdullalli Poonawalla in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 10th June, 1920, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Sankli Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1134 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less forming part of a large piece or parcel of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with the other land under Old Nos. 29, 95, 96, 49, 172, 281 and 191 New Nos 13531, 13692 C/13710, 13552, 13680 and 13803 Old Survey Nos. 284, 294, and 295 and New Survey Nos. 1-2-3/3549, 1B/3537 3F and 4 C/3550 and part of 3589 and bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the East by land partly belonging to the said Nevatia Flour Mills, Ltd., and let as Plot No. 26 to Gulamalli Mulla Dossaji and partly by land belonging to the Bombay Municipality, on or towards the West and North by other property of the said Nevatia Flour Mills, Ltd. and on or towards the South by Sankli Street aforesaid and which said property is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 4234 (1) and Street No. 6.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashanker, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS TO INVEST IMMOVABLE PROPERTY. AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY WITH MESSUAGES, CHAWLS AND OUTHOUSES SITUATE AT SION NEAR SION RAILWAY STATION AND NEXT TO HINDOO SANITORIUM.

Under instructions from the mortgagees, Messrs. Jamnadas Purbhudas and another and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Cursondas Ladha and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees under the Indendure of Mortgage dated 12th May 1921 and eight Indentures of Further Charge bearing different dates, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on the premises on SUNDAY, the 4th day of May, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned immovable property.

THE SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Sion, outside the Fort of Bombay, on the Eastern side of Duncan Causeway in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7069 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 17210 and New Survey No. 1/517 and bounded on the East by the Duncan Causeway on the West by the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, on the North by the property in charge of the Executive Engineer Thana district and on the South by the land belonging to the charity Estate of Bhaidas Sakhidas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

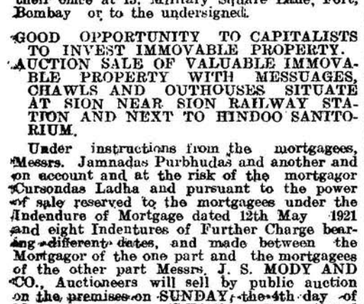
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 26th April, 1924.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED

AGFA

PLATES, FILMS, CHEMICALS, DEVELOPERS. FLASH LIGHTS ETC.



THE WONDERFUL

"IHAGEE" REFLEX CAMERAS.

The cheapest on the market.

"BYK" Photo-Papers of all grades.

CONTINENTAL PHOTO STORES,
Proprietors.

Dalal Trading Co.,
73, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 25.

S S Mantua, Armitage, London.
S S Glenmoor, Colin, Durban.
S S British Soldier, Bruce, Abadan.
S S Konnoor, Perry, Segal.
S S Alpine Range, Fell, Bassein.
S S Bamora, Baird, Busreh.
S S Burma Maru, Oto, Kobe.
S S Mashobra, Golgey, London.

DEPARTURES.

April 25.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S S Izabran, Rados, Trieste.
S S Borderer, Oliver, Hull.
S S Macedonia, Potter, London.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Mantua for London.
Steamer Varsova for Persian Gulf.

S S Mantua:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Mantua, 5889 tons, Captain A B Armitage, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 10th inst., a general cargo and 90 passengers.

S S Kohinoor:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Kohinoor, 3239 tons, Captain C R Perry, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Alpine Range:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Alpine Range, 2267 tons, Captain J W Fell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein, with a cargo of rice.

S S Bamora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bamora, 1877 tons, Captain S K Baird arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Burma Maru:—The O S Kaisha's steamer Burma Maru, 3329 tons, Captain Oto, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Macedonia:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Macedonia, 5650 tons, Captain H W Potter, will sail to-day from Bellard Pier Station at (2 p.m.) for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Izabran:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Izabran, 2661 tons, Captain N Rados, will sail to-day from harbour for Trieste, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, April 25.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

2 Macedonia 5650, London 26/4 M M & Co.
3 Delta 4780 Aden, 3/5 M M & Co.
4 Sicilia 4172 Japan 29/4 M M & Co.
5 Karagola 3647 E & S. Africa, 30/4 M M and Co.
5 Atlas Maru 4481 Japan N F, O S Kaisha.
6 Clan Macfarlana, 3549 Calicut, N F, J. F. and Co.
7 Crisfield 4670 Cal. N F, Vol. Bros.
10 Piave, 4662, Barcelona, 25/4, Graham and Co.
11 Domala, 3134 Karachi 23/4 M M & Co.
14 Craconia 4762 Trieste, 1/5 L Triestino.
16 Polcevera 6014, New York, N F Graham.
16 Chindwara 3307, Rangoon, NF. M M & Co.
17 Izabaran 2661 Marseilles 26/4 Graham and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Jalajyoti, 2698, Akyab 27/4, S S N Co.
9 Massilia 3251 L'pool 8/5 Graham & Co.
9 Charwa 2417 Dunkirk, 3/5 T M & Co.
14 Barjora 1908 P. Gulf 30/4 M M & Co.
15 Jeddah 2923, Jeddah 30/4 T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Chakrata 3602 Rangoon, 27/4 M M & Co.
F Bahadur 2936, Calcutta, 27/4 T M Co.
K Sultania, 2758, NF, NF, A S Shustary.
N Genoa Maru 5001, Kobe 30/4 N Y Kaisha.
P Kathlamba, 4104, Rangoon 29/4, M M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAM

FROM LONDON.

Durenda due about 18th May, Agent B I S N Co.

Warfield due about 1st June, Agent B I S N Co.

Merkara due about 15th June, Agent B I S N Co.

Modasa due about 29th June Agent B I S N Co.

Malda due about 13th July Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Circassia due about 9th May, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Olympia due about 25th May, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Canterbury due about 24th May, Agent K N Co.

Clam Macnaughton due about 3rd May, Agent J F Co.

City of Bombay due about 30th April, Agent K N Co.

Brankson Hall, due about 4th May, Agent K N Co.

City of Venice due about 18th May, Agent K N Co.

Castalia due about 8th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Hongkong due about 16th June, K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Othello due about 9th May, Agent J F Co.
Ariosto (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Lanterfels due about 26th April, Agent L Edward.

Marienfels due about 5th May, Agent L Edward.

Falkenfels due about 11th May, Agent L Edward.

Ockenfels due about 21st May, Agent L Edward.

Oxenfels due abobut 31st May, Agent L Edward.

EXPORTS.

April 25.

S S Macedonia for London:—40 cases bristles, Hollingnurst and Co. 10 bundles woollen carpet, J Hajioff.

S S Filpo Artelli for Genoa:—110 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Cracovia for Galatz:—12 bales cotton g. yarn, Swadeshi Mills Ld.

S S Cracovia for Venice:—110 bales cotton B Meyer and Co. 3 bales cotton, Volkart Bros. 2 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—825 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Massilia for Marseilles:—2000 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros. 6 bales raw silk, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—184 bales wool, L Abercrombie and Co.; 1620 bales cotton, Volkart Bros. 400 cwt linseed oil cake, B H Lele, 208 cwt gum arabic, J. Narbhiram.

S S City of Paris for Liverpool:—110 bales wool, K Esmail.

S S Chestow Castle for Hull:—20 bales cotton yarn, W H Brady and Co.

S S Piave for Antwerp:—50 bales cotton fly, K Thacker and Co. 81 bales hemp, J Vishwashwar.

S S Piave for Barcelona:—300 bales cotton Ralli Bros. 16 bales cotton, Bombay Co. 100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Borderer for Hull:—3000 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Sagoland for Hamburg:—42 empty cylenders, Bombay Amonia Ref. 29 bales cotton fly, Stores and packing Co. 173 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co. 100 cwt sandle wood, Dhanji Natho.

S S Sagoland for Antwerp:—330 bales cotton, H Nensey, 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros. 4200 cwt linsed, Ralli Bros.; 32 bales cotton waste, Jando Japan Cotton Mfg. Co.

S S Sagoland for Ghent:—110 bales cotton H Nensey.

S S Domala for London:—12 cwt cattle fish, M Aziz.

S S Domala for Hamburg: 157 cwt gum Arabic, P Kooverji and Co.

S S Poleswera for New York:—825 cwt gum kadaya, N Mulji and Co. 42 cwt turmaric, R Chimanlal; 41 cwt fenel, seed, R Chimanlal 90 cwt sowa seed; R Chimanlal 102 cwt gum kadya, P Kooverji and Co. 4000 cwt castor seed, L Dreyfus and Co.

S S Poleswera for Philadelphia:—144 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co.

S S Izbran for Trieste:—110 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

S S Genoa Maru for Hongkong:—136 cwt. gardaloo, Hosseinbhoy and Co.

S S Genoa Maru for Osaka:—50 cwt Indian chutney, M M Punjiaji.

S S Genoa Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha, 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha 300 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Genoa Maru for Yokochi:—1043 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong:—5 bales cow hides Cox's Shipping Agency; 50 cwt gardeloo, Chengtai; 25 cwt karoo, Chengtai; 120 cwt. shark fins E Mooladina 200 bales cotton G M Twist, David Sassoon and Co.

S S Sicilia for Shanghai:—300 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros.: 150 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Sivilia for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Atlas Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton H Nensey: 100 bales cotton Suzuki and Co.; 25 bales wool, Japan Cotton T Co. 591 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Atlas Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co. 139 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

April 23.

S S Genoa Maru from Nagaya. Agents:—N Y Kaisha:—615 cases porcelain, 50 cases chest wood, 25 bales grey cotton shirting 160 bales cotton yarn.

From Osaka:—20 bales grey cotton yarn, 40 bales grey cotton yarn (L) 50 bales grey cotton shirting 145 bales grey cotto ndrill, 11 cases printed cotton shirting 15 bales large cotton yarn, 70 bales cotton yarn, 50 bales cotton drill, 10 cases stripped drill, 15 bales umbrella sticks, 320 kegs white zinc paint.

From Kobe:—32 cases calleloid ware, 36 cases celleloid goods, 25 cases cotton, 24 cases cotton shirting, 100 cases sulphur matches 120 cases safety matches, 75 refined camphor tablet, 25 cases refined camphor slabs, 50 cases silk goods.

From Hongkong:—10 cases munstrell, 15 cases Punjim silk, 450 package scassia.

From Singapore:—10 s/bags long pepper, 21 bags betel nut, 15 packets cube gambir.

From Colombo.—27 bags plumbago.

S S Orura from Moulmein. Agents M M and Co:—690 bags rice 1793 teak square, 243 pieces teak square, 826 teak post, 114381 pieces teak scantling, 17215 bundles teak scantling, 1371 bundles J W battons, 341 bundles J W T. scantling 4893 pieces J.W. T. scantling, 37569 pieces loose teak, 237 bundles loose teak 3935 bundles haling sticks, 1061 pieces teak plank, 1148 pieces teak track sleeper, 1722 pieces teak crossing 105 pices short post, 135 pieces post 2995 pieces teak plank.

From Rangoon:—6140 bags Rice 1627 pieces teak sleeper, 1558 pieces short sleepers.
From Madras:—223 bales cotton.

LIABILITY OF CART OWNER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I look for the favour of your kindly publishing the following lines in your widely read paper.

The Civil Suit No. 17745 of 1923 as decided in the Court of Small Causes and reported in your issue of the 18th instant discloses the flagrantly defective British Law.

The cart-driver had a buckle with him and there was the number plate of the cart. There was nothing to suggest or raise a suspicion; And yet the cart-owner got off Scot free because under the British Law the driver was not his authorised agent.

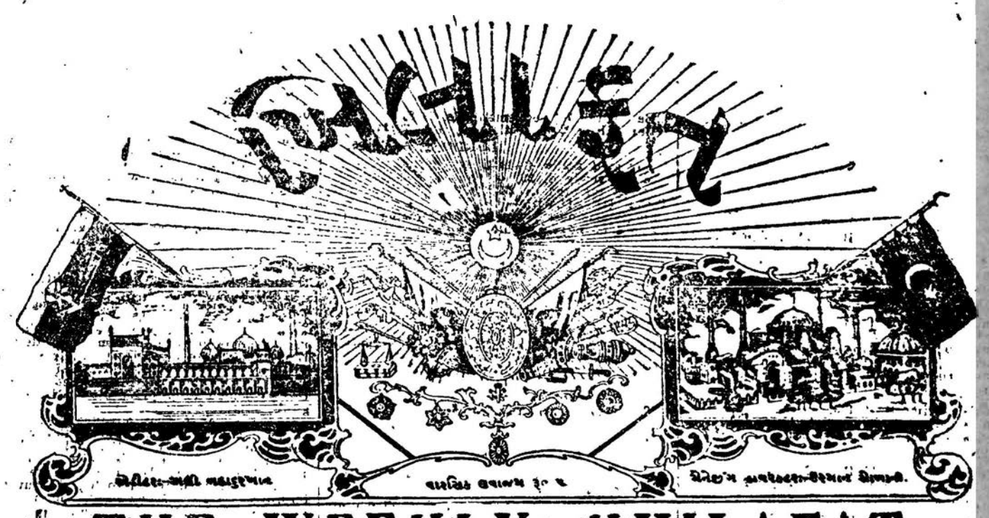
Suppose I own a cart and have got my license, I purposely engage a rogue driver with the understanding of sharing the profits. The driver has not got his license to drive. Of course I take care to keep all this dark. My driver employs somebody else to drive the cart and the latter misappropriates goods. My own driver secrets himself after accounting for and handing me over the profits. My cart and pair of bullocks are intact in my possession. I share the profits and at Law I can escape the liability. What a nice thing!

From what I have experienced, seen and heard and read of—I feel that the much boasted British-made Law is now failing to confer the redress it is meant to give. To my mind the most defective law at the present time is the law relating to insolvents.

I very well remember sometime back an intelligent and educated friend of mine humorously comparing the present law to a cobweb wherethrough the subtle spider can pass but the poor fly gets entangled.—Yours, etc.,

G. P. MERCHANT.

Khoja Mohalla, April 21.



THE WEEKLY KHILAFAT

(GUJRATI)

INDIA'S LEADING GUJRATI JOURNAL

Widely circulated all over India, Burma and in East and South Africa.

Correspondents in Angora, Constantinople, Persia, Mesopotamia, Afghanistan, Palestine, Hejaz, Burma and East and South Africa.

An excellent medium for advertisements.

Director—
OSMAN SOBANI.
143 Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL LEVY.

DEBATE IN COMMONS.

A depleted House listened to a keen debate on the Capital Levy after the Evictions Bill had been discussed.

Colonel Guinness, an ex-Under-Secretary for War, moved

that what was needed was "not the destruction of enterprise but is encouragement, not the frightening away of capital but its fruitful use," and that a Capital Levy would therefore prove disastrous to employment.

Mr. Pethick Lawrence moved an amendment urging

that a Capital Levy, by reducing the disastrous burden of the National Debt, and thereby relieving the load of annual taxation, would stimulate industry and promote employment.

This amendment was defeated by 325 to 160.

With a heated delivery (writes our Parliamentary Correspondent), Col. Guinness declared: "We want to know what the Labour Party would do on this subject if it were in the position of an independent majority in the House."

VOCAL CLIMAX.

He worked to a vocal climax in a few moments, and was soon actually shouting across the narrow space between himself and the Labour Party.

At this some of his colleagues on the Front bench began to smile at him behind his back, and Mr. Kirkwood, from the Labour benches, shouted encouragingly, "Speak up!" A general laugh followed, and Col. Guinness then proceeded in a much more reasonable tone.

There had, he said, been no indication as to what was felt on the subject by the Labour Cabinet.

"We have had indications that the Prime Minister is altering his view as to the necessity of capital in industry," Colonel Guinness went on to allege.

The Labour Party was going one way and its leaders another, and he appealed finally for a plain statement on the Levy "in the interests of straight dealing."

CAPITAL FOR MAN.

In moving his amendment, Mr. Pethick Lawrence declared that "Capital is made for man, and not man for capital! Whatever form of ownership may be that in which capital should be held, it should still be used for the good of the community!" (Labour cheers.)

The heavy load of current taxation due to the National debt was breaking down the industry of the country.

If taxes could be cut down, they would be able to give an impetus to trade and employment. The Capital Leavy would not have the effect of reducing the working capital of the country.

"How long, with a sinking fund of £50 millions a year, will it take to get rid of the War Debt?" asked Mr. Lawrence, adding that it would take over a hundred years. What alternative could the opponents of a Levy put forward? He believed it would relieve industry and labour from a burden that was interefering with our competition in the world's markets at present.

BANKER'S VIEW.

Mr. Gillett, Labour's banker member for Finsbury, seconded the amendment in a maiden speech directed at showing that one day the House might come to realise that the Levy was a parctical solution to the Debt difficulty. It was not confiscation, but a perfectly legitimate form of taxation.

The Party opposite had lost a great opportunity by not imposing a Levy on the fortunes made out of the war. The members opposite who criticised the Capital Levy had never put forward any practical suggestions for meeting the problem of the National Debt except through the sinking fund.

"I have the greatest contempt, said Mr. Clynes, "for the type of capitalist who would sneer at the conscientious objector for refusing to lay down his life for his country, and who threatens to flee the land and take his wealth with him if he is asked to pay a Levy to save the country from a condition of bankruptcy."

A Capital Levy could not be introduced by any Government without that Government having the country behind it. Indeed, a Government would require more than the usual amount of support before it could introduce so novel and disturbing a proposal.

WHAT MR. LAW SAID.

The late Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Baldwin had said that the Capital Levy was a legitimate form of taxation, and the latter had said nobody would believe them if they called it robbery, and, therefore, they must show that it was stupid.

"If the allegation of stupidity is the only one left," concluded the Leader of the House, "the days of the Debt are numbered."

"An electoral bribe." was Mr. Neville Chamberlain's description of the Labour Party's use of the Levy proposal, "made with a reckless disregard for arithmetic and with the single desire to get votes."

The amendment, as stated above, was defeated amidst loud Opposition cheers.—"Daily Herald."

A Hasara correspondent reports the gallant act of a Pathan Doulat Khan, who risked his life in the hands of some dacoits and was killed while defending some of his Hindu neighbours.—A. P.

CALCUTTA TELEPHONE,

PROPOSED INTRODUCTION OF MESSAGE RATE SYSTEM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 22.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have expressed opinion on the recommendations of the Bengal Telephone Committee suggesting the introduction in Calcutta of a message rate system of charging for telephones. The Chamber are in accord with the Committee's conclusion and do not intend to raise an opposition to the principle of message rate. As regards the charges to be levied the Committee recommended (a) that there should be an installation fee of Rs. 30 payable when a new subscriber signs his contract, (b) that the installation rental should be Rs. 12 monthly payable in advance and that the message rate should be twelve calls to the rupee, (c) that for subscribers with 90 calls or less the rental charge should be Rs. 10 monthly payable in advance and that the rate ten calls to the rupee, (d) that the Telephone Corporation should be given the discretion to demand a deposit of not more than Rs. 50 as security for due payment of telephone charges, but that this power should be used only in clear cases of necessity and (e) that Bills should be submitted monthly and that there should be a rebate of 5 per cent from the charge for calls in return for prompt payment.

The Chamber are of opinion that this scale of charges may be accepted by the commercial community subject to three following conditions:—(a) that the revenue of the Telephone Corporation under the new system should not be permitted to exceed what it would have been had the Corporation charged the maximum flat rate of Rs. 360 yearly on all present and all new connections. In the event of the revenue exceeding this limit a rebate in addition to the rebate mentioned below would be given to all subscribers. The amount of this rebate would be to the extent of excess revenue and it would be distributed 'pro rata' among the subscribers. (b) That the rates should be definitely reconsidered and revised in 1928 with a view to a reduction and (c) that in the meantime a rebate should be given to large users. It is suggested that this rebate should be on a sliding scale that it should be payable yearly and that by the term large user should be understood a subscriber who puts through at least 7,000 calls annually. In conclusion the Chamber observe that they recommend this new system on the assurance that the introduction of the message rate will tend towards an improvement in the efficiency of the telephone service. But should it lead to no marked improvement then the members of the Chamber will undoubtedly protest most strongly against this and, being required to pay more for an inefficient service.

The Committee appointed by the Government of Burma to consider how far the recommendations of the Indian Industrial Commission for the grant of financial assistance by the Government for encouragement of Industries should be adopted in Burma and what measures are necessary for the purpose, commenced sitting from 22nd inst to record the evidence of witness. The Development Commissioner, presided.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, April 25.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 7/8.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 31/32.
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 455.
PARIS—
Bank's buying D D 1/5.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 510.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 500.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 127½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Re. 122.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 169.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 230.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 327
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.37½.
London—Paris Frcs. 69.50.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.89.
London—Brussels Frcs. 80.70.
London—Rome Liras 98.30.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady Market.

	London, April. 24.
Tele Transfers	1/4 31/32 Firm
Bar Gold	4—14—1 Steady
Bar SilverSpot	33 Quiet

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, April 25. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 29/32
Bank Demand	1/4 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 3/16
Trs. Demand	450
American Dollars	327
Hongkong Dollars	169
Shanghai	230
Japan	..
Singapore	167

Market Steady.

	London, April. 24
Rentes 3 per cent.	54
Bar Silver Spot	33
„ „ 2 months hence	33

Closing Tone of Silver:—Absence of buyer—Quiet
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/23

Interest day to day loans	2 5/8
Interest 7 days market loans	2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, April 24.
Stockholm	16.68
Christiania	31.48
Amsterdam	11.77
Switzerland	24.69
Belgium	Yesterday's 76 37
Athens	217.50
Exchange on London in Paris	69.45
„ Germany	18,500,000,000,000
„ Italy	98 55

New York, April 24.
Demand Bills 4.37.37

DISCOUNTS.

	London, April. 24.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
„ „ „ „ 6	4 3/8
„ 5 per cent Rentes	26 3/4

WAR LOANS ETC

	London, April 24.
Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90	£ 87 7/8—5/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 92 5/8 unchgd
War Loan 5% 1929/47	102 11/16 "
Consols 2 1/2%	56 7/8 "
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	46 1/2 "
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	65 1/8—1/8 "
Govt. Securities 3 %	55 7/8 "

	London, April. 24.
Conversion Loan	£ 77 9/16
5 1/2per cent. Indian Loan	101 1/2
2 per cent Indian Loan	110 1/2

BULLION

BOMBAY, April 25.

Bar gold ready Rs. 25/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/6/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/7.
Bar silver ready Rs. 79/5.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 79/5.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 79/14

LONDON, April 25.

Bar gold ready £4-14-1.
Silver ready d. 33.
Silver forward d. 33.
TONE OF SILVER—
Small business Market fell owing to absence of buyers. Quiet.

GOLD.

Bombay, April 25.

Ready.—25-7-3

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Chitor	25-6-3	25-5-6		25-7-6
Vasakh	25-7-3	25-6-6		25-8-6

Peji Mandi
Chitor—
Vasakh 0—6—0
Tone—Market Steady

SILVER.

Bombay, April. 25.

Ready:—79—5—0

Vaida	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Chitor	79-9 0	79- 3-0		79- 3-0
Vasakh	80-1-0	79-13.0		79-13-0

Peji Mandi:—
Chitor
Vasakh 1—3—0
Tone—Market Quiet

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, April 25.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 67-9.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84-12
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-6.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/11.
5½ per cent Tax Free Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98-12.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 101-6.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101-10.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103-2.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 Rs- 103-8.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/6.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108-6
5½ per cent Tax Free bonds due 1925 Rs. 102-14.
5½ per cent Tax Free bonds due 1930 Rs. 104-2.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77-8.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101-4.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101-4.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.

SHARES

BOMBAY, April 25.

Following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd Advance 400, Apollo 21/4, By Cotton 525, By Dyeing 690, Century 357/8, Cent India 461/4, Colaba Land 161/4, Crescent 225, Edw Sassoon 202/8 Ind Bleaching 213/12, Ind Malwa 382/8, Kohinoor 1070, New Great 355, Pearls 515, Phoenix 442/8, Shapurji 342/8, Simplex 246/4, Swadeshi 483/12, Tata Mill 245, Vishnu 1755.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 182/8, By Burma 282/8, Bt Burma Petrol 87/8, Bundi Cement 8/4, Katni Ord 72/8, Katni Defd 177/8, Shivrajpur 33/4, Tata Ord 24/8, Tata Defd 85, Tata Hydro 750 Scindia Steam 6/2.

Chartered Bank	19 1/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	137
National Bank	£ 44
Eastern „	£ 5 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corp.	12 1/2

London, Thursday, April 24

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results —

Total Bullion	£ 128,100,000	no change
Public Deposits	£ 13,700,000	Dec £ 4700,000
Other do	1084,00,000	Inc 6,300 00
Govt. Securities	42,300,000	Inc 400,00
Other Securities	74,500,000	Dec 300, 000
Notes & Gold	23,000,000	Inc 600,000

The Bank Reserve is 18.8 p. c. of the Liabilities

LINSEED.

London, April. 24.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags April/May	£ 18 7/8
Tone—Demand is quiet	
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net April/Done and Buyers	£ 36—
May/Aug Done and Buyers	£ 36—

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April, 25.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on April. 11, 1924.

Cotton	17597 Bales
Wheat	30361 Cwts.
Linseed	25519 „
Rape, etc.	16272 „
Gingellyseed	173 „
Poppyseed	1688
Groundnuts	665 „
Castorseed	10844 „
Rice	14018 „
Myrabollams	4819 „
Cottonseed	6364 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	2200 „
Juwar	4680 „
Masur	Nil
Barley	232
Bajri	1033 „
Coal	6348 Tons

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions.
Opp. Museum West, BOMBAY.
THE ONLY PLACE in India where
HYDROCELE
Is Cured by Qualified Experts
CENT PER CENT
by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.
Apply :—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST
N.B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it, why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be adduced ?

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April 25.

A further advance of 50 to 45 points in old crops and 15 to 14 points in new crops in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market opened easier but closed steady on short covering. Liverpool has been reported 9 to 20 points up. The market advanced on scattered buying.

Messrs. Breul & Co's. Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 24th April (11-40 a.m.) as under:—

"Market is featureless. We do not look for much material change in the immediate future unless new crop accounts go worse."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar received the following cable D/ 24th instant from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co.:—

"Bears nervous. Offerings light."

Regarding our opinion of the markets we do not look for any very great change in the immediate future both here and in America unless American crop prospects should either report a material improvement or deterioration. We however think that for some time to come the market should remain steady at about present level of prices, and since then the American crop prospects will be the guiding factor.

Owing to a further advance reported in Home markets the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 572½ i.e. Rs. 3½ higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. On scattered selling the market declined to Rs. 571 but again improved to Rs. 572 on Shroffs buying and closed at Rs. 571½ at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 571½ and closed quiet at Rs. 569 on selling by Marwari Shroffs and Jobbers.

Fine M. G. Oomra May opened at Rs. 564 and fluctuating within a narrow range closed at Rs. 564. Whilst Oomra July opened at Rs. 565 and closed at Rs. 564½. The market was lifeless and the business done was very little. F. G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted at Rs. 530 and Rs 532 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and the demand for nice cotton was moderate. About 2000 bales are reported to have been sold.

To-day nothing was tendered against F. G. Broach Contract, the total tenders upto-date being 300 bales only.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Apr. 25. 6—30 P. M.
Fully Good Broach ..April/May	569
Fully Good Bengal ..May	528
Fully Good Bengal ..July	530
Fine Oomra ..May	560 1/2
Fine Oomra ..July	561

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description,	Super-Fine,	Fine	F. Good	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh Punjab	568	553	538	523
M. G. Oomra No. 3	590	580	565	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	620	610	595	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	605	595	580	
M. G. Broach	605	595	585	575
M G. Mathia	570	560	545	
M. G. Khandesh	580	570	555	

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

	Bombay, Apr. 25
Fully Good Broach April/May	571
„ „ Bengal May	530
„ „ „ July	532
Fine Oomra May	562
„ „ July	564
Good Southerns May/June	586

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

April 25.

New York Market 24th April 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
29 05	May	28.94—11			29.55+50
27.65	July		27.82+17		28.10+45
24.47	Oct.		24.57+10		24.62+15
23.93	Dec.				24.07+14

Telegraphic market advices: May highest 29.63, lowest 28.94, range .69 points. Market steady, small business. Some short covering towards the close of the market.

Liverpool Market 24th April 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices	Prices at 11 a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close
16 99	May	17.02+03	17.01+02		17.19+20
16 38	July	16.41+03	16.43+05		16.59+21
14 31	Oct.				14.41+10
13 71	Jan.	13.75+04			13.80+09
13.59	Mar.				13.67+08
	Egyptian				
21 05	May				21.56+51
18 75	Nov.				18.90+15

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Wednesday last estimated at 300,000. No rains. Small featureless market. Little selling. Spot sales 7,000.

(2) American cross rate 4.38. May highest 17.24, lowest 16.98, range .26 points.

(3) Market steady on good trade fixing call sales, and strength of Egyptians. Crop accounts favourable.

	Liverpool, April. 24. To-day's prices.
May	17.19+.20
Cotton Del, M,U.G.O.C. July	16.56+.21
Liverpool Oct.	14.41+19
Jan.	13.80+60

	Liverpool, April. 24. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	1,000
„ „ Sales on Spec & for Exp-	2500
„ „ Sales of East Indian	250

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—

Mid. Americans Spot more inquiry		17.90
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		22.80
New York 11 a.m.	May	29.10
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	27.83
	Oct	24.59
New Orleans 10 a. m.	May	29 28
	July	27.50

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	Liverpool April 24. To-day's price.
April	
May	17.55+50
June	
July	16.45+07
Aug.	
Sept.	
Oct.	14.34+03
Nov.	
December	
January	13.73+02
Feb.	
Mar.	
April	
Egyptains—July	20.85
January	18.75

Liverpool April, 25.

Months	To-day's price
April	—
May.	17.44+.25
June.	—
July.	16.79+.20
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	14.49+.08
Nov.	—
December	—
January	13.86+.06
Feb.	—
Mar.	13.84+.17
April.	—
Egyptains—May	21.75
July	21.35
„ November	19.05

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 24.

Months	To-day's Price
April	17 42+18
May	17 19+20
June	16 99+21
July	16 59+21
August	15 84+21
Sept mber	15.11+16
October	14.41+13
November	14.10+12
December	13.97+14
January	13.80+09
Feb	13.70+09
Mar	13.67+08
Apl	13.62+08

Tone:—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS. COTTON—

	Liverpool, April. 23.
M.G. Bengal Good	11.45
„ „ Fully Good	11.85
„ „ Fine	12.25
No. 1 Oomra Good	12.10
„ „ Fully Good	12.50
„ „ Fine	13.00
M. G. Broach, Good	13.50
„ „ Fully Good	13.90
„ „ Fine	14.40
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.35
„ „ Fully Good	11.75
„ „ Fine	12.15

	London, April 24
M. G. Bengal Good	11.45
„ „ Fully Good	11.85
„ „ Fine	12.25
No. 1 Oomra. Good	12.10
„ „ Fully Good	12.50
„ „ Fine	13.00
M. G. Broach, Good	13.50
„ „ Fully Good	13.90
„ „ Fine	14.40
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.35
„ „ Fully Good	11.75
„ „ Fine	12.15

EGYPTIN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

	Liverpool, April. 24 To-day's price
April	21 61+51
May	21 56+51
June	21 36+51
July	21 18+48
August	20 80+40
September	20.15+35
October	19.35+30
November	18.90+15
December	18.75+05
January	18.75+05
February	18.70
March	18.65—05
April	18.65—05

JAVA SUGAR.

	London, April, 24.
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta April, May Sellers	26/6
July Sellers	24/3
July/Sept, Sellers	23/9
Fine White Java C.& F. Bombay July/Sept. Sellers	24/1
Fine White Java C.& F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers	24/1
Cuban Sugar April sellers	23/9

London April. 24

Cuban Sugar April sellers	23/9

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April. 24.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		8,000
„ Exports to Great Britain		
„ Exports to Continent		11.000
Futures at New York		
„ „ „	May	29.55+53
„ „ „	July	28.10+45
„ „ „	October	24.62+15
„ „ „	Dec.	24.07+14
Spot Cotton at New York		29.90+55
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		29 88+25
Futures „ „	May	29 62+37
„ „ „	July	27 80+40
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		15 1/8
Silver—Sil er Foreign mined		64 1/2

AMERIAN MARKET CLOSING PRICE

	New York, April 24. To-day's Prices
Futures at New York. May	29.55+.53
July	28.10+.45
Oct.	24.62+.15
Dec	24.07+.14

WHEAT

London, April 24.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—64 lbs A/M Sellers	43
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs. A/M Value	42/3
AUSTRALIAN A/M Sellers	46/6
KARACHI BARLEY M/J	46
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F M/J Sellers and re sellers	44/6
WHEAT soft Red Karachi, A/M Sellers	45

Tone—Wheats not active

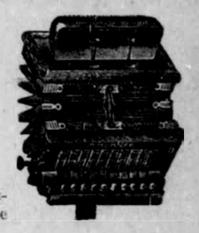
RUBBER

London, April 24.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May/June	11 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe April	12 3/4

Tone—Steady-after weaker market

ACCORDIONS OR MELODIONS



—:o:—

S. ROSE & Co. Ltd. have a large and varied assortment of these very popular Instruments. Below are a few:—

No. YXR	VIENNA PATTERN. Size 10 x 10, 10 keys, 3 Basses 2 Sets of Reeds	Rs.	25 0
„ YXY	„ „ „ „ 4 „ „ „		28 0
„ YGX	„ „ „ „ 11 x 12, 21 „ 8 „ 4 „ „		65 0
„ HGR	HOHNER MEDIUM ACCORDEON. Size 10 x 10 2 Rows of Reeds, 2 Stops, 8 fold Bellows	„	28 0
„ HEX	„ „ Size 11½ x 12, 3 Stops, 3 Rows of Reeds, 9 fold Bellows	„	35 0
„ UHR	„ CHROMATIC ACCORDEON, 9 x 12, 19keys 4 Basses, 2 Stops 2 Rows of Reeds, 9 fold Bellows	„	45 0
„ YDH	„ VIENNA CHROMATIC, 12 x 11, 21keys 12 Basses, 4 Sets of Reeds, 14 fold Bellows.	„	75 0



MOUTH HARMONICAS

Only Best Grades in Stock.

	Rs. As.		Rs. As.
Boy Scouts 10 Single Holes 20 Reeds	1 0	Brass Band 10D/Holes 40 Reeds	3 12
Marine Band „ „	1 8	Double Anchor 28 „	1 12
Trumpet Call „ „	1 8	Regulation 1x 38 „	1 8
Star Vamper „ „	0 14	Echo 14 28 „	1 12
Virtuoso „ „	1 8	Diapason 16 32 „	2 0
Drum Major „ „	1 0	„ „ 20 40 „	2 12
Hohner Band „ „	1 8	GOLIATH Rs. 3/12, 5/8 and	6/8

AUTOHARPS

The "POPULAR" MODEL 6 Chords 25 Strings 17 8
"LA MARGUERITE" „ 20 0
"EXCELSIOR" 9 Cords 32 „ 32 8
"WAGNER" Chromatic 37 „ 52 8

FULL LIST POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE & Co., Ltd.

RAMPART ROW, FORT, ... BOMBAY.
Telegrams :— "ROSEBUD," BOMBAY.

SHARE BAZAR.

BOMBAY, APRIL 25.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	402-8	400	
Bombay Cotton	525	525	
Bombay Dyeing	695-971/2-871/2 +91 1/4	690	
Century	360 561/4	357-8	
Nagpur	460-611/4+ 571/2	60-461 1/4	
Colaba	161-4	161-4	
Crescent Ex-divi.	2271/2+25	22 1/2-225	
Indore ex-divi.	380-821/2 80	80-382 1/2	
Kohinoor	1070	1070	
New Great	362 1/2-63 3/4 56 1/4	58 3/4-353 3/4	
Pearl ex-divi.	515-12 1/2	515	
Phoenix	442-8	442-8	
Bharucha	345	342 8	
Simplex	25-1/4 52 1/2-40 45	246-4	
Swan ex-divi.	550	750	
Swadesh	492 1/2-95 87 1/2	86 /4-488 3/4	
Pabani	300	291 4	
Fazal	827 1/2-21 1/4	22 1/2-825	
Mathuradas	300	297-8	
Tata Mill	245	245	
Globe	60	60	
Mysore	111-4	111-4	
Madhavji	255	252-8	
Finlay ex-divi.	540	540	
Gokak	105	105	
Edward Sassoon	202-8	202-8	
Myre Sassoon	145	145	
Alcock	185	182-8	
Bombay Burma Old	282-8	282-8	
Bombay Elec. Tram	87-8	87-8	
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	85	86	
Bundi Cement	8-8	8-4	
Central E. Mining	22	23	
Indian Cement	51-4	51-4	
Katni Cement Ordy.	71-4	72-8	
Shivrajpur	33-4	33-4	
Tata Steel Ordy.	24-8	24-8	
Tata Steel Defd.	85	85	

METALS.

	London, April 24
English best Selected Copper	£ 68
Standard Copper G.M.B	„ 64 1/8
Copper Braziers	„ 85
Yellow Metal	8
Hard Spelter	29 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 3/4
TIN BLOCK	£ 247 1/2

BRASS

	Bombay, April 25. Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	65	8	0
Do	1	65	8	0
Do	1 1/4	65	8	0
Do	1 1/2	65	8	0
Do	1 3/4	65	8	0
Do	2	65	8	0

COPPER.

	Bombay, April 25. per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	3/4	71	8	0
Copper	1/	71	8	0
Copper	1 1/4	71	8	0
Copper, American	1 1/2	71	8	0
Copper	1 3/4	71	8	0
Copper	2/	71	8	0

Japanese Copper Bars	61	0	0
Panchteka Joint	29	0	0
Copper, English Bars	61	0	0
Brass Bars	41	8	0
Pat Kiai	79	8	0
Lead, Country	18	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3/4 to 1	63	0	0
1/4 to 1 1/2,			
„ „ „ 1 3/4 to 2	64	8	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2	71	8	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4	73	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES

	Bombay, April. 25 per lb.	Rs.	a.	p
Kilachand ..No.	14 1/2	1	0	6
Do. ..No.	20 1/2	1	1	9
Currimbhai ..No.	12 1/2	0	15	6
Elphinstone ..No.	12 1/2	0	15	6
David ..No.	10 1/2	0	15	3
Shapurji ..No	10 1/2	0	15	0
Trikamdas ..No.	10 1/2	0	15	3
Sattara ..No.	10 1/4	0	15	3
Shapurji ..No.	6 1/2	0	13	0
Light house ..No.	6 1/2	0	13	9
Japan ..No.	40-1	1	13	3
Do. ..No.	42-2	1	15	3
Do. ..No.	20	1	2	3
Do. ..No.	32	1	9	9

(See other Commercial on page 12.)

A GREAT GAME!!

AJMERE WINS REPLAY.

AGA KHAN SEMI FINAL

AJMERE ..... 3 GOALS.
(Grant 1, S. Nelson 1, Harbour 1.)
B. Y. M. LUCKNOW ..... 1 GOAL.
(Habul 1.).

The eagerly expected semi-final replay between the crack railway XI from Ajmere and the Bengali young Men from Lucknow came off before a huge gathering on Friday on the Gymkhana ground. There was an early rush for seats and the biggest crowd of the season watched the dogged fight for supremacy between two well-matched teams. There was not a dull moment in the whole game in which all the sixty minutes were full of thrills. Exclamations filled the air, and the supporters of either teams shouted themselves hoarse. In spite of Friday being a mail-day, every available seat was occupied while there were yet fifteen minutes for the start. Then came the great fight. Everyone expected a great game and it was forthcoming. It was generally acknowledged that the Bengalis were the more clever sid eand possessed the more dangerous attack but dash and determination have before now equalled matters and proved superior to more scientific displays and there was thus an element of uncertainty as to the ultimate result. It could certainly be claimed that the two best teams in the tournament were in opposition and for all purposes the final match was witnessed. The first meeting between the contestant on Wednesday last had ended in a one goal draw but the railwaymen secured the verdict by three goals to one in the second venture.

The Bengalis were unlucky to lose as on the run of the whole game the Ajmere railwaymen could not claim any marked superiority. The real moving spirit of the Ajmere XI was Harbour. He was never sensational in his methods, never showy but all through the game he was doing clever and progressive work for his side in his quiet inimitable manner. With a crack shot on one side of him and a speedy inside right to give him support, Harbour is the most dangerous possible unit in a forward line. The railway owed much to their halves and herein lay the secret of their success. The Bengalis had however the hardest luck. Their play was in no way inferior to their opponents and. in spite of persistent pressure for twenty minutes, retired beaten. Habul was frantic and was possessed with a mania to score. He looked for openings from every angle but the Ajmere had augmented their defensive ranks in the last stages of the game. Naidu was brilliant in the first line of defence and attempted to get through himself. Haru effected at least three sterling saves.

TEAMS.

AJMERE:—Collie; O. Nelson and Saunders; Meany, Mannings and Phipps; Mahon, Grant, Harbour, S. Nelson and P. Boileau.

B. Y. M.:—H. Bannerjee; Longman and Sultan; Gurcharan, Naidu and Ewaz Ali; Ahmed Gazanfar, S. Mukerjee, Habul and P. Bannerjee.

Referees: Messrs. Kapadia and Cyriaco D'Souza.

Play began punctually at 5-30 p.m. the Ajmere railwaymen defending the Gymkhana goal. The Bengali inside forward Habul ran past the railway first line of defence from the initial bully-off but was penalised for sticks near the striking area. The railway forwards getting possession invaded the Bengali citadel. Sultan receiving a long clearance delayed and lost to the Ajmere pivotal man but Longman saved the situation with a timely hit. In the next moment Harbour and S. Nelson were through again and after two successive shot at Bannerjee.

GRANT OPENED THE SCORING

in three minutes from the initial bully. The Bengalis were in no way depressed at this sudden reverse and flashed into the railway area, Habul ran down the left was checked by Mannings who received a nasty cut on the forehead for which the referee spoke to Habul. A short spell of attack by the Lucknow quintette was followed by a run by Grant who after a series of neat dodges passed to Mahon who lost to Gurcharan. Two throws and a "free" brought the Bengalis into the Ajmere twenty-five, Gazanfar lost no time in centring when in possession. A pass right across the Aimere goal mouth went abegging Habul and Piru falling short by inches. Nelson and Harbour work their way up, but Longman bowled Harbour over, conceding to a "free." The Ajmere's short passes were time and again intercepted by Naidu who showed considerable judgment in his spoiling tactics. The Lucknow team then attacked through the right. Habul, well-timed a pretty centre from the right-winger and netted

THE EQUALISER

the ball going off Collie's pads. In ten minutes, both sides were one goal up and a terrific pace began the struggle afresh. Both teams became energised and dashed into the play that set enthusiasm boiling. The barefooted trio united their efforts and succeed in eluding the railway halves but Saunders was playing a great game at back. Piru had an opening but shot wide. The Lucknow quintette continued to test the Ajmere defence for several minutes. Habul was in a fine position with the ball when Mannings deprived him of what looked like a certain goal. Grant was always ahead of the others and ran through with a long centre and passed to Mahon. A return pass from the wing travelled across the Bengali goal when Haru kicked nicely to S Nelson who made no mistake about his mark.

THE WINNING GOAL

of the Ajmere came after seventeen minutes play. The Bengali second line of defence was too far advanced. The Bengalis swooped down on Saunders and Nelson and Habul was "fouled" when about to score. The resulting penalty corner proved abortive. Aimere asserted themselves next and Grant eluded Sultan easily. Haru rushed out in time but swung too high and missed. The penalty corner was not dangerous and the Bengali right extreme was seen dashing down the line until he encountered Phipps. Grant lost to Sultan and Ahmed was again through Saunders conceded a short corner just before lemon time which brought no result. At half time:—

AJMERE ..... 2 GOALS.
B. Y. M. ..... 1 GOAL.

On changing over, the Lucknow trio took charge of the attack and Ajmere forwards followed suit in the next minutes. Sticks against Naidu gave Ajmere a "free" near the firing zone and Harbour who had evaded all attention by changing place with Nelson netted

THE THIRD GOAL.

in three minutes from the restart. The Bengalis were out for the furlorn hope. They went all out to raise the Ajmere seige and reduce the lead. Longman was unwise to leave Sultan alone against a tricky set like Grant and Harbour. Haru was called upon to save a hard shot from Harbour. Both goals were visited in turn in the next five minutes. The Ajmere quintette severely tested the Bengalis defence for the first two minutes and this was followed by a concerted attack by the Lucknow men who gave Collie the most anxious two minutes of the game. Half the second moiety was spent in this kind of up and down play but the rest was a crowded fifteen minutes of glorious strife. Attacks followed counter-attacks and at last the railwaymen were pinned in their own area. Their defence was doubly strengthened with Harbour and Nelson from the attacking line and the Bengalis had the most difficult barrier to breakdown. Habul took charge of the attack and repeated incursions by the Lucknow inside men came to a stop where Saunders was concerned. With seven minutes to go, Habul was through twice and would certainly have scored had it not been for the not too clean tactics of Saunders. Gurcharan has the last hit and the ball rose in the air. Soon after the fatal final whistle brought the season's best match to an exciting finish. The description of the play would not be complete without a reference to the supervision. "Sticks" was printed in the cerebrum of one referee who usually takes two seconds to whistle for a breech. Two many appeals were allowed and once more the immaculate stop watch failed to stop at the thirtieth minute in the second half and a minute was extented which period is enough to be the unmaking of a side.

TO-DAY'S CHARITY MATCH.

Unfortunately, the Bengali Young Men decided to leave for Lucknow last night and therefore will not play for the Hard Lines Cup with the Hornets this evening. The Hornets consequently receive a walk-over and the managing committee have arranged a charity match between the G. I. P. Patel and Customs for this evening. On the other hand the Aimere team are anxious to get away and a better move would have been to play the final to-day and postpone the Charity game between the local teams till Monday next.

MONDAY, 28TH APRIL.

B. B. R. F. A. vs. Aimere.
Referees.—Messrs. Kapadia and D'Souza.

RACING IN ENGLAND

LONDON, April 25.

At Newmarket to-day Craven Stakes resulted as follows:

SAINT GERMANS 1
TOM PINCH 2
PARMENIO 3

BETTING:—Hundred to thirty, evens, and ten to one

Twelve ran.—The race was won by one and half lengths, half length separating second and third. All three will run in Derby.—Reuter.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL RESULTS.

LONDON, April 24.

The following are results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

Scottish League:—Hamilton two, Hibernians one.

In a friendly game Manchester United and Glasgow Rangers drew scoring one goal each.—Reuter.

PRINCIPAL GIDWANI.

NO TRIAL, NO JUDGMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The newspapers have commented briefly on Principal Gidwani's continued imprisonment by the Nabha State. May I add a personal factor. Mr. Savel Zimand was with me before he left India and declared emphatically to me that Principal Gidwani was in his company for some time previous to the Jaito firing and took no part in the Jatha movement except that of a spectator. He made no speeches. He remained outside Nabha Territory until men came running back, declaring that a large number of people had been wounded. It was at that moment under a generous impulse that Principal Gidwani went forward to help the wounded and was arrested. As far as I can understand he has had no public trial on account of that action. No judgment has been passed against him in a court of law because of what he did at Jaito. Apart from the question of legality, there is the question of humanity. I have felt it necessary to put these facts before the public in India as I intend also to do in England.—Yours etc.,

C. F. ANDREWS.

ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

TO MEET AT JUHU IN MAY?

We understand that Maulana Mahomed Ali, Chairman of the All-India Congress Committee, is anxious to call a meeting of the Committee about the middle of May before the Simla session of the Assembly with a view to enable the Swarajist members to participate in the proceedings. If the meeting comes off in May, the venue of the meeting will be Juhu where Mahatma Gandhi is staying. If for any reasons it is not possible to assemble the meeting in May, then a sitting will be held at Ahmedabad towards the end of June.

Maulana Mahomed Ali wishes that members of the A.I.C.C. will kindly communicate to him their views in case they think that a meeting of the Committee should be convened during the middle of May.

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE.

The Congress Working Committee met at Juhu on Wednesday, when some formal matters were disposed of. The Committee met again on Thursday, when important consultations took place with Mahatma Gandhi.

KHILAFAT WORKING COMMITTEE.

TO MEET AT JUHU.

An emergency meeting of the Khilafat Working Committee will be held at Juhu on the 2nd May to consider the situation created by the refusal of the Government of India to issue passports to the various Khilafat Delegations. Maulana Shaukat Ali, the President of the Committee, will leave Delhi on the 30th instant and arrive in Bombay on the 1st May. The Maulana will go direct to Juhu for a day's stay with Mahatmaji in his retreat.

BOMBAY CITY MAHOMEDAN CONSTITUENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I beg to announce to the public that I belong to Swaraj Party and that I am standing for the bye-election in the Bombay City Urban Muhammedan Constituency.—Yours etc.,

HOOSEINBHOY A. LALLJEE.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

MOVEMENTS OF ACCUSED WATCHED.

COL. KAYE'S EXAMINATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, April 25.

The trial was resumed to-day of Mahomed Shaukat Usmani, Musaffar Ahmad, S. A. Dange and Nalini Bhushan Das Gupta, who are charged with having conspired to wage war against the King Emperor. Before Col-Kaye's cross examination was continued Mr. Greengrass, Assistant Jailor, Presidency Jail, Calcutta, was examined by Mr. Alston on behalf of the Prosecution.

ASSISTANT JAILOR'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Greengrass deposed that the accused Muzaffar Ahmad was interned in that jail. Muzaffar Ahmad wrote two letters in the presence of the witness, one in Bengali and the other in English and gave them to him. He took them to the office and handed over to the jail office. He did not know who wrote the envelopes and the witness could not recognise the handwriting on the envelopes. He did not know who inked over a passage in the letter written in Bengali.

Cross-examined by Dr. Manilal on behalf of the accused Muzaffar Ahmad, witness stated that the accused was writing the letters in his room in the jail, while he (witness) was sitting down near the room. It was between nine and twelve in the morning. Witness was sometimes walking in front of the accused's room. He was supposed to watch the writing of letters by the state prisoners, to see that no letters were sent out and also watch the movements of the prisoners. So long as the letters written by the prisoners were handed to him, he was not concerned so much with watching the writing of the letters, that was why witness was walking to and fro. He would give on oath that so far as the letter written in English was concerned that was written in the morning and on the particular sheet of paper used that morning. These two letters were entered in a book by the witness.

Dr. Manilal: "Is it not possible that some letters could have been written the previous day and randed over to you as having written that particular morning?

Witness; 'It may be possible."

"Dou you know there was another prisoner there called Abal Chandra Chatterjee?"—"Yes."

Dr. Manilal, "Can you swear that the letters were in the handwriting of the accused Muzaffar Ahmad?

Witness; "No I can't." Mr. Alston; "Was there any one else at the time the accused was writing the letters?"

Witness; "No."

Mr. Alston; "Did the accused in handing letters to you say anything to suggest that he had not himself written them."

Dr. Manilal objected to this question on the ground that it was a leading question.

Judge: "No it is not a leading question." (He quoted a section in code in support of this view).

Mr. Alston: "The answer may be yes or no. I don't see how mine was a leading question."

Mr. Alston; "Having reference to the rest of your evidence, why do you say that you cannoto swear that the letters were in the handwriting of the accused?"

Dr. Manilal: "The answer is obviously there."

Mr. Alston: "It is a confusion of thought."

The Judge remarked; "I don't think there is any confusion."

Mr. Alston; "Neither do I really think so, but I put the question because I knew that in the argument it would be said that it was a contradiction in the evidence."

COL. KAYE'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Col. Kaye's cross-exmination by Pandit Kapildeva Malaviya on behalf of the accused Dange and Nalini Bhushan Das Gupta was then continued. Col. Kaye said, "During the winter of 1921-22 when my office was at Delhi I was not on tour. When the office was in Simla that year, I was absent for 69 days. During the Delhi season of 1922-23. I was absent for fourteen days. During the Simla season of 1923 I was absent for 22 days. During the recently passed Delhi season I was absent for twenty days all in connection with this case."

Col. Kaye then stated that the appreciative note, he saw in the "Vanguard" on Dange's book entitiled "Gandhi versus Lenin," was in its issue dated 1st September, 1922. The fist time he heard of S. A. Dange was when he read the review of the book in the "Bombay Chronicle," in June, 1922.

Counsel: "And that provoked your official interest in Dange,"

Witness: "Yes I wrote to the Bombay C.I. D. and in consequence they sent me extracts from the book."

Counsel: "I understand that the review in the "Chronicle," did not refer to Bolshevic sentiments but merely economic questions raised by Dange in the book."

Witness; "I don't know. I am prepared to accept your statement."

Counsel: "I never read the book myself."

Mr. Alston: "I want the Court to record counsel's admission that his question was based on hearsay."

Proceeding witness said that the first information of Nalini Das Gupta was in November 1921. As regards Dange, in consequence of further information witness suggested the examination of his correspondence. Witness was informed that Dange had started a paper called the "Socialist," in August 1922. At the beginning of September 1922, the paper had printed what purported to be a signed article by Sir. N. Roy. This seemed to show that Roy was in correspondence with Dange. Witness made no request to the police to keep a watch over Dange, because Dange was a known person and whose whereabouts were known. In the case of Gupta, however, witness ordered a watch because his information was that Gupta had come secretly and was in hiding. The police sent him the report of the accused Gupta, having met the accused Muzaffar Ahmad in Calcutta and that they were both living in Calcutta.

Counsel: "Did the police make any report that all the accused ever met at one place, at any time?"

Witness: "No."

Counsel: "Did you ever hear a report that Dange met any of the accused during the long period of three years, they were under surveillance?"

Witness: "I received a report that Dange met Usmani and met Gupta on different occasions."

Counsel: "May I take it that you had no proof of these meetings and therefore you did not enter them in your complaint?"

Witness; "No, you may not so take it."

Counsel: "I am afraid this does not improve the situation at all I want a direct answer."

Judge: "There can be no more direct answer."

Counsel: "Will you let me know why you did not make mention of these meetings of the accused in your complaint?"

Witness: "I placed before an eminent counsel, a general statement, of information at our disposal and he drew up the complaint, containing the salient points."

Counsel: "Are you a handwriting expert?"

Witness: "No. I am not."

HANDWRITING EXPERT!

Counsel: "Do you remember of any case where you gave evidence as a handwriting expert?"

Witness: "Yes, it was in 1903 in Tiensien (N. China). It was before a court martial of 5 members in which two accepted and three did not accept my evidence."

Counsel: "Have you ever met M. N. Roy or seen him writing?"

Witness: "No, never."

Counsel. "If a communication which purports to be from M. N. Roy is given to you, can you justify from your personal knowledge that it was written by M. N. Roy?"

Witness: "No."

Counsel: "When did you first make Dange's acquaintance?"

Witness: "Not before I saw him in the joint-magistrate's court, Cawnpore."

Counsel: "Had you the pleasure of knowing Nalini Das Gupta before?"

Witness: "No such pleasure."

Counsel: "In that case also you can't recognise their handwriting."

Witness: "No."

Proceeding Col. Kaye said that he had put in about fifty letters as exhibits in this case. He had an equal number of intercepted letters which he had not put in as exhibits, as he had not been advised to do so. Since the winter of 1921-22 the number of intercepted letters might have been twice as many again not to speak of newspapers and pamphlets, which were quite a large number. A great majority of intercepted communicotions were reported to the witness and some of them were sent to him in the original. Col. Kaye was next questioned about the two exhibits, which were letters, said to have been written by M. N. Roy to Nalini Das Gupta, witness said that they were meant for the accused. While in the lower court he had stated that his reasons for thinking so, were based on information amounting to certainty, to-day his reason was certainty itself. Nalini Das Gupta according to information of the witness passed through Dhanushkodi from Colombo *enroute* to Calcutta on the 24th November 1921. At Colombo he described himself as an engineer of Calcutta and as returning from London. In February 1922 he was reported in Calcutta. On the 13th March he left Calcutta for Marseilles. So the accused Nalini Das Gupta must have met accused Muzaffar Ahmad in Calcutta sometime between 28th November 1921 and 13th March 1922. The real name of M.N. Roy according to witness, information was Narendra Nath Bhattacharya. Pandit Kapildeva Malaviya then further cross-examined the witness. He asked: How do you know that there exists in Europe an organisation called the Communist International as you alleged in the complaint.

Witness: I have knowledge of the existence of the organisation in the same way as I have knowledge of the Government in London. It is a matter of public knowledge.

Counsel: Where is its head office.

Witness: In Europe. (after a pause). I am informed it is in Moscow.

Counsel: Have you any idea by whom this organisation was started and when?

Witness: No.

Counsel. What are its objects?

Witness: Its declared objects I read in many printed statements and in many newspapers. I gather that its declared objects are to work for a world revolution and for a world dictatorship of the proletariat.

Counsel: Will you let me know the papers where you have read?

Witness: No, I can't say. But I am a constant reader of the "Pioneer" and I am sure I have seen it there. I can't mention any other paper.

Counsel: You are a constant reader of the "Pioneer" and so will you let me know how many times you read therein of the death of Lenin (Laughter).

Witness: As many times as it was printed in the "Pioneer" (renewed laughter).

Counsel: Do you think that everything appearing in that paper is true?

Witness: I thoroughly agree that everything that is reported in the "Pioneer" is not necessarily true.

Counsel: Did you read reports of the Communist International in any other paper?

Witness: I had the misfortune of reading a paper known as "International Press Correspondence" which is a propaganda organ of the Communist International. I also read in the newspapers edited by M.N.

(Continued on page 10.)

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

EXAM. RESULTS.

SECOND LL.B.

DIVISION I (IN ORDER OF MERIT).

K Y Bhandarkar; V S Kolar; N R Juyarao; G N Katre; R B Mehta.

DIVISION II.

S R Akkihebal; A S Altekar; S B Awar; K I Bablani; V S Bakhale; V L Barve; R E Bohra; D M Buch; I Castellino; D R Chothia; R H Dadyburjor; S M Datar; N G Date; B A Desai; D H Desai; M K Desai; S H Desai; K R Deurkar; R A Gagrat; K L Gandhi; N G Gandhi; V N Ganjam; S P Gazdar; S R Giramaji; K I Grama; G R Haligeri; S Honganur; M B Hurlikuppi; S P Indi; S N Jamdar; R N Jhala; P G Joshi; V I Kadaba; P E Kalkar; B K Kallur; M G Kasbekar; R T Katarki; B G Khatu; D S Khedekar; V N Khodke; Y B Kothawale; B K Kulkarni; S R Kulkarni; H G Lagu; R D Madon; P G Mandpe; K V Maniar; S C Manudhane; D A Marathe; B K Mehta; B T Mehta; C I Mehta; H J Mehta; V Mohamed; J G More; G R Nabar; B D Nadkarni; C N Narawane; D V Narsipur; P A Nazareth; M N Padmanabha; I R Pandya; P M Parakkal; C M Parekh; R M Parekh; G R Parikh; A K Patel; A S Patel; S V Patel; W S Pathare; B D Patil; M A Patil; M P Patil; V B Patil; V G Patwardhan; P Pimenta; J M Pochkhanawala; G G Pradhan; D N Ranade; V A Ranade; S K Rane; L J Sainani; D K Sathe; A C Sequeira; K Seshadri; V C Setalvad; K M Shah; N P Shah; S G Shertukde; C M Shroff; V Subramaniam; B P Tambad; L R Tarikere; M R Tavur; B J Thaker; S R Vadgaonkar; C C Vakil; M R Vakil; V C Valimbe; K Vyasa Rao.

PASS.

S M Ahbyankar; B K Agaskar; R I Ambugam; B G Amin; J J Athaide; N S Barve; C Belavady; E P Bhamgara; V P Bhide; B G Chandorkar; S G Chindhade; D N Chitre; M G Damania; D N Desai; G S Deshpande; V V Dhongde; V R Dhruva; V I P R I Erode; J V Gandhi; H W Ginde; K M Gudibanda; K R Harshe; A R Hate; C V Hotti; C M John; G K Joshi; K R Joshi; S R Joshi; B M Kangralkar; S K Kathavate; D S Kelkar; V Kikkeri; J R Kondkar; B M Kulkarni; G K Kulkarni; R M Lakade; B G Luktuke; S N Mehta; M A Menon; E D Monteiro; V K Mulay; J L Paralkar; M M Parekh; B M Parikh; N D Patki; N R Patwardhan; S H Patwardhan; G E Pereira; N P Ponda; H B Ramarao; C N Ramaswamy; K G Ranade; R H Shahi; G C Shelat; L P Soman; S Subbaiya; N A Tembe; D S Thacker; J K Thakore; D V Tillu; S Varadiengar; T W Wagle; H R Wenkatgiry; I S Yodha.

G. N. Katre wins the Arnould Scholarship.

Mr. Mutappa Sidlingappa Bagali wins the Judge Spencer Prize.

Mr. Kaikhoshru Furdunji Ustad wins the Muncherji Navroji Banaji Scholarship.

INTER. EXAM. IN COMMERCE.

CLASS II.

P K Asli, L B Audich, K Balasubrahmanyam, H M Desai, B C Desikachar, G P Kapadia, R N Kapur, R V Marathe, S H Mistri, T Naik, Louis Rathnaswami, S. Sitaram, S K Srinivasan, N G Suntoke.

PASS.

A A Albuquerque, B W Ambaye, N J Amin, B S Baindur, B K Bam, A M Batra, P V Belsare, D M Bharucha, J C DaCosta, R C Dalal, P R Datar, R S Daya, P K Desai, A S Deshpande, B E Engineer, G H Khan Girdhari Lal Dhand, R G Gokhale, H S Harver, B V Jaokar, S H Jokhakar, P B Joshi, M N Kacha, R N Kalkar, P S Khambata, K M Kheshvala, N D Kilawala, V Y Kolhatkar, D A Lad, R P Lakshpati, S J Mahudavala, D S Mehta, J P Mehta, S B Mehta, A S Nadkarni, D N Navdar, V K Paithankar, M C Patel, R D Patel, S D Patil, P N Pohokala, T K Ramasubramaniam, R B Shah, G S Sharangdhar, M R Shetti, J C Silvejra, M R Tankasalvala, J A L Tellis, N F Vakil, R G Wagle.

R. V. Marathe wins the Sir James Begbie Scholarship in Advanced Banking.

B C Desikachar wins the Mangaldas Harivallabhdas Commerce Scholarship.

B. COM.

CLASS II.

V Krishnamachari, N P Raghavan, S R Subrahmanyam, C M Daru, M V G Menon, P C Pillay, R B Shahu, R M Desai, K R Bhide, R K Suntook.

PASS.

K S Ananthanarayanan, N V Desai, J M Gobbai, H D Katrak, H J Mehta, R M Pochkhanawala, K R Bodas, S Majumdar, R D Mehta, T N Shenoy, V N Chaudhary, W Macjal, P M Rao.

PASSENGERS LIST.

Among the passengers who are leaving today for Europe by the P. and O. S.S. "Macedonia" are:

H H the Maharajah of Baroda, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., H. H. the Maharani of Baroda, Dr. Annie Besant, H. H. Crown Prince of Kapurthala; H H Crown Princess of Kapurthala, Hon Mr. Justice Krishnan, Mrs. Krishnan and child, Lady Emily Lutyens, Sir Grimwood Mears, Lady Mears, Sir Benode Mitter Mr. Justice C Madhavan Nair. Mrs. Nair, Mr N M Samarth, Munsh Iswar Saran, The Rt. Hon. V S Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., Hon. Mr. Justice C G Spencer, Mrs Spencer, The Hon. Mr. Justice Curtis Trotter, Hon. Mr Justice E H Wallace, Hon. Mr. Justice D G Waller, I.C.S.,

CALCUTTA CORPORATION

MR, S. C. BOSE APPOINTED CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 24.

At the adjourned meeting of the Calcutta Corporation to-day Mr. Subbas Chunder Bose was appointed the Chief Executive Officer for three years on a salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem. The other candidate, Dr. Haridhone Dutt, received only five votes.

SWARAJISTS AND THE PRESENT SITUATION.

Under the auspices of the Swaraj Party a meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Friday night, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding, when speeches were delivered by several Swarajist leaders on "the situation created by the Swarajists." A fuller report of the proceedings will appear in our next issue.

DUTY ON TEA REDUCED

LONDON, April 25.

A Reuter's wireless message says that duty on tea in the Irish Free State has been reduced by three pence per pound.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENTERTAINMENTS

TO-DAY.

HORNIMAN DAY.

S.S. "Macedonia" with outward English Mails leaves 1 p.m.

2nd meeting of Swarajist leaders. Speeches on "Situation created by Swarajists," Marwadi Vidyalaya, 5-30 p.m., Pandit M. Nehru to preside.

SUNDAY, April 27.

General Public Meeting of East Indian Catholics re. Padroado at 3 p.m. at Calina, Salsette, Supurban District.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

April 26 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 14m. Sunset 6h 59m.
April 27 (Sun.) suurise 6h. 13m., sunset 6h. 59m.
April 28 (Mon.) sunrise 6h. 13m. sunset 7h. 0m.
April 29 (Tue) Sunrise 6h 13m; Sunset 7h 0m.
April 30 (Wed) Sunrise 6h 12m; Sunset 7h 0m.
May 1 (Thu.) sunrise 6h. 11m. sunset 7h. 1m.
May 2 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 11m. Sunset 7h 1m.

BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.

An Annual General meeting of the Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd. will be held to-day (Saturday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the office of Messrs. Nanu Hormasji and Coy., Solicitors, 35 Medows Street. Members are requested to attend punctually.

GITA CLASS.

Swami Vishwananda of the Ramkrishna Mission will conduct the Gita Class (in English) from 6-30 to 7-30 p.m. to-day at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi. The Swami will conduct the Vedanta Class from 8-30 to 9-30 a.m. to-morrow at the Sri. Ramkrishna Mission Ashram, Santa Cruz. Both the classes are open to the public.

A SARASWAT SOCIAL GATHERING

Under the joint auspices of the Kanara Saraswat Association and the All-India Saraswat Sabha, a social gathering will be held in the quadrangle of the Saraswat Co-operative Buildings, Gamdevi, at 5 p.m. on Sunday the 27th inst., to meet Pandit Motilal Nehru and family. Ladies and gentlemen of all subsection of the Saraswat community are invited to attend the function.

HARIKATHA.

Mr. N. S. Doraiswamy Aiyer of Tanjore will give a Harikatha Kalakshepam on the "Life of Sri Sadasiva brahman" at the South Indian Club (opp. Marine Lines Station) to-day at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) There will also be a brief Violin entertainment at the commencement by Chiranjivi Sankaran (son of Mr. Doraswamy Aiyar), a gifted lad of 11 years. All are cordially invited. Separate accommodation for ladies.

MARATHI GRANTHA SANGRAHALAYA.

The Silver Jubilee of the Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya, Bombay, will be celebrated today (Saturday) and to-morrow (27th inst.) under the Presidentship of N. C. Kelkar. There will be a lecture by Mr. Vinayakrao Laxuman Bhave, on "Maharastra Bhashya Saraswatimahal's Unknown Portion" to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. at Vanita Vishrama Hall, Sandhurst Road. To-morrow (Sunday), there will be singing, etc., at the Sangrahalaya Hall at Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurwar between 5 to 8 p.m.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

PROSTITUTES SENTENCED.

Before Mr. P. L. Thacker, Additional Presidency Magistrate, one Annie Joseph, a prostitute, residing at Sukhaji Street was charged under Section 3 Act XI of 1923, amended Act for the prevention of prostitution. The facts of the case are that on the night of the 13th instant at about 8-15 p.m. Sergt. Raymond of the Nagpada Police Station accompanied by some Police Constables went on patrol duty along Sukhaji Street, when just in front of the accused's house they saw her catching hold of the hands of a soldier and soliciting for the purpose of prostitution, whereupon she was arrested. Mr. Pradhan, appeared for the defence and submitted that Sergt Raymond had no right to arrest, as under Section 10 of the said Act, he could arrest her without a warrant, only on a complaint made by him to a Magistrate, or if he was specially empowered by the Commissioner of Police to arrest without a warrant. He further contended that the object of the Legislature in enacting Act XI was not to give the Police powers to interfere in such cases, lest they may use the powers for unfair ends.

Mr. D'Cunha, Police Prosecutor, who appeared for the prosecution pointed out to the Court that even if the arrest was illegal, the very fact that the accused person was present in the Court it was competent to go into the facts of the case irrespective of the illegality of the case, and cited the famous Dr. Savarkar's case. The Magistrate upheld Mr. D'Cunha's contention and proceeded with the case. The accused pleaded not guilty but on the evidence of Sergt. Raymond and a Police Constable the accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15 or in default two days' simple imprisonment.

Four more prostitutes were fined for the same offence.

FATAL INJURIES TO A GIRL.

On the 15th instant at about 6 p.m. Dhanbai (4) a Hindu girl, residing with her parents at Dana Bunder was walking along Baroda Street when she was knocked down and ran over by a labour cart injuring her right leg. She received a contused lacerated wound bone deep and was rendered unconscious. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital but her uncle and mother refused to give their consent to an amputation being performed on her leg in spite of all the advice given them on th necessity o. the operation. Septic pneumonia set in on. The child succumbed to septicimia on Thursday morning.

DEATH FROM OPIUM POISONING.

Parasram Sowa, a moulder (35) residing at Kamatipura, had been ailing for some time past besides being involved in debt and unemployed. On Tuesday morning he was found restless and a doctor was sent for who advised his removal to a hospital as he was found suffering from the effects of opium. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Wednesday night.

At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of death from opium poisoning apparently self-administered.

REPORTED THEFT.

Haji Sheik Mohmed Shustry residing at Oomercary reports to the police that on Wednesday during his absence his wife went to a neighbour for a short while leaving the keys hanging on the outer board. On her return she found ornaments valued at Rs. 1,040 stolen.

NEW ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER.

LONDON, April 25.

Constantinople.—Government has ordered the department administering salt, fisheries, stamps, alchohol and silk duties, which has hitherto been dependent upon the Public Debt Administration, to address all correspondences to Angora whence only it must take its orders in future.—Reuter.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912.
MOHANLAL & CO.,
JEWELLERS."
Telephone No. 21796.
Ghia Mansion, Shaikh Memon Street,
BOMBAY.

TILES & MARBLE
Our Quality Defeats Competition
SAJAN & Co.,
No. 12, Green Stre t, near Imperial Bank, Fort, Bombay.

NO FIRM
HAS TO PAY
INCOME TAX
OR
SUPER TAX
when each partner pays on his income at his rate. Apply sharp
Nagindas & Maneklal
30, Hanuman Building,
Homji Street, Circle, Fort, Bombay.
TELE: No. 22560.

GODREJ MAKES THREE THINGS
SAFES, SOAPS AND BOILED OIL.
SAFES:—372 Safes were supplied to the Postal Dept. in 1913 for Savings Banks and the order for them was placed with Godrej after a competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Posts and Te egraphs.
FOR SAFES write to
GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. Co,
PAREL, BOMBAY.
SOAPS:—"Having made a careful an. complete analysis of a cake of Toilet Soap sent to me by Mr. A. B. GODREJ, I am of opinion that it is a high-grade article which satisfies to the full, all tests applied to it."—Major Dickinson, Chemical Analyser to Government.
BOILED OIL:—Godrej's Boiled Oil is equal in covering and drying properties to best imported oils and is cheaper by 20 per cent.
FOR SOAPS AND BOILED OIL write to
GODREJ OIL AND SOAP Co,
SURTI MOHOLLA
DUNCAN ROAD BOMBAY.

A SOUND
INVESTMENT
AN
Accident
AND
Sickness
Policy
THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

MYSORE PIG IRON
PIG IRON made at Bhadravati (Mysore State) is the purest and strongest iron yet made in India, because charcoal is used as fuel. Apply MYSORE IRON WORKS, 4th floor, Navsari Building, Fort, Bombay.

SCRIBBLING
BLOCKS
100 SHEETS.
Anna 1 and Pies 6
per Block
NOTE PAPER SIZE.
POSTAGE: One anna and six pies extra.
(V. P. P. not to be accepted.)
Can be had at the
Bombay Chronicle Press.

STEEL BEAMS
GEO. SERVICE & CO
BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Established 1874 — Jubilee Year 1924
THE LARGEST AND STRONGEST INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Claims Paid Nearly ..... Rs. 5,00,00,000
Assets Exceed ..... Rs. 6,00,00,000
Annual Income Exceeds ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Policy Holders Number Over 80,000
OFFICES IN
Ahmedabad, Ajmer, Allahabad, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Delhi, Karachi, Kuala Lumpur, Lahore, Madras, Mandalay, Mangalore, Nagpur, Poona, Rangoon, Rawalpindi, Singapore, Trivandrum.
ALL WHO INTEND ASSURING ARE URGED TO DO SO WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY TO REAP THE BENEFIT OF PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS WHICH ARE EXPECTED TO PROVE EXTREMELY SATISFACTORY.
The "Oriental" offers some exceedingly attractive special schemes of Assurance which are proving very popular.
ASK FOR PARTICULARS OF THE COMPANY'S TRIPLE BENEFIT POLICY AND SPECIAL POLICIES FOR CHILDREN.
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager.

BOYCOTT BRITISH GOODS.
I offer ELECTRIC MOTORS, Rectifiers, Portable instruments, Dynamos, Ice cream Freezer and Coffee Grinders etc., all AMERICAN at cost price. Goods worth Rs. 35,000. Over 350 motors working in this country.
BABAN GOKHALAY
Opera House, Tram Terminus, Bombay, 4.

TILES
RED HEXAGONAL
from the
Best and Well-known Italian
Manufacturers for
FLOORING
RESIDENCES, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES.
SHOWROOMS, etc., etc.
(Used by the P. W. D.)
Always in Stock. Send your Inquiries
MOTILAL MOOLCHAND & CO.,
19, Bank Street, Fort.

"A Remarkable Book"
Is the verdict of the "Servant" of Calcutta and the 'Kaiser-i-Hind" of Bombay about
The Struggle for Power in India.
By BERNARD HOUGHTON, I.C.S., (Retired).
Price Re. 1/8 only. V. P. P. 4 As.
Sunshine Publishing House.
Engineer Building, Princess Street, BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1924.

BOMBAY'S DUTY.

On this day exactly five years ago Mr B. G. Horniman was callously removed from his sick-bed and deported to England under an Act, which was intended to be applied to the enemies of the Empire—an Empire, which Mr. Horniman, through his powerful pen, had served during the war more loyally and more usefully than many an Englishman whether in India or abroad. That such a man, a man universally beloved by the people among and for whom he worked, should for five years continue to remain an exile from the country he had made his own, is a measure at once of the strength of the system of government which holds India in subjection and the weakness of India herself.

The system of government which prevails in India has been condemned on several grounds. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya described it the other day as a fraud on civilisation. That fraud has seldom been as vividly exposed, to the lasting shame of England, as by the treatment meted out to Mr. Horniman. Englishmen were once the champions of Liberty, but having exercised the power of autocratically "ruling" other countries they have long ceased to uphold the liberties of peoples other than themselves. That is, however, not the only direction in which the exercise of autocratic power has avenged itself on Englishmen. For, they have ceased even to respect the liberties of their own compatriots whenever the latter conflict with the maintenance of their domination over other peoples. Dyer perpetrated the cold-blooded butchery of Jallianwalla Bagh "to create an impression" on the Indian people. O'Dwyer wanted to bring home to them that "there was a force greater than the soul-force of Gandhi." Sir George Lloyd sought to "bury alive" Mahatma Gandhi. Sir Maurice Hayward, by his amazing speech in the Bombay Council, violated the most cherished canons of public decency in trying to defend the indefensible. They were all conscious or unconscious instruments of a common force which drives the average Englishman,—not seldom against his better judgment—to maintain the hold of his country over India. Mr. Andrews considers the treatment of Mr. Horniman as a dishonour to his country. The dishonour is the greater because the ban on Mr. Horniman's return to India not only remains under a Labour Government but is sought to be justified by arguments unworthy of any civilized government and is still unrepudiated by Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues.

But that even the Labour Government is content to remain under the shadow of this dishonour merely proves what we have said above and is a reminder to India that the issue involved in Mr. Horniman's case is not merely the right of an individual to be tried before being condemned, but the freedom of India herself. The treatment of Mr. Horniman is a measure of the demoralisation of the English people, the inevitable result of the reaction of their autocratic rule in India and other countries; it is also a measure of their determination to keep India under their domination, political and economical, at all costs, including even what remains of their old reputation as champions of the liberty of the individual. How will India face this issue? By a stronger determination to be free. During the last five years she has made immeasurable advance towards her freedom. But how great still is the distance to be covered before the goal is attained is shown by her failure to secure the removal of the ban on Mr. Horniman's return. As the Mahatma truly says, Mr. Horniman *must* be permitted to return if we *will* it. He is not permitted to return because he is regarded with dread by the bureaucracy which knows that his presence in India and his fearless advocacy of her cause are a powerful force for weakening its own hold over her. This fear of Mr. Horniman which possesses the bureaucracy and its hangers-on, if not gratitude for the inestimable services which Mr. Horniman rendered to India in general and Bombay in particular, should evoke such an expression of the people's will as will compel the Government to remove the ban on his return. Will Bombay, whose debt to Mr. Horniman is incalculable, lead the national efforts to bring him back to India?

THE SECOND CHAPTER.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, whose intimate acquaintance with British party politics, and its personalities is made known to the Bombay public at least once a week, has informed his readers that there is no man in the present House of Lords "more sympathetic in general statements but more ineffectual in action" than Lord Meston. Yet Lord Meston has been a friend of the Montagu reforms and his views, which we have the privilege to know through the April number of the "Contemporary Review" are not without some interest. The article is entitled "Indian Reform: the second stage" since Lord Meston apparently holds that India is in a state of transition. That, of course, is not a great discovery. Fortunately for vested interests—for those "many Englishmen who are loyally serving India now" and those who have "business connections and capital and trade relations" about whom his lordship is so sentimental —the period of transition is kept sufficiently lengthy and the goal charmingly distant. And the process and character of transition are left to be decided not by the inhabitants of the country concerned but by a legislature sitting thousands of miles away, which is neither sufficiently informed nor sufficiently disinterested to pass an impartial judgment.

On this point indeed, his lordship is emphatic. He raises the question whether, if the reforms are temporarily interrupted through Swarajist tactics resulting in administration by vetoes and certification and dissolution, England would not be charged with insincerity and held responsible for stultifying its professions and thwarting the growth of democratic spirit in India. Nothing of the kind, his lordship asserts. And the reason for this assertion is worth noticing. If the Extremists were agitating about some minor reform—education in vernaculars or prohibiton of vaccination—then parliamentary interference according to Lord Meston would be wrong. But here the problem of fundamental political reform is at issue. How can his lordship tolerate such a question to be decided or even tackled by an Indian electorate which, by the way, is vitally and directly concerned in the matter? "The grant of political autonomy to India," Lord Meston argues, "stands on a different footing. It is not a matter within the sphere of the electorate." By the electorate, of course, is meant the Indian electorate. For, what are matters of passionate interest to Indians are no doubt within the sphere of a Welsh miner or a Cornwall trader sitting at Westminster but not of Indians themselves. In this his lordship has certainly the authority of the Reforms Act which makes—or rather retains—Parliament as the arbiter of India's political destiny. "And our criterion in this crucial issue, as Parliament has formally recorded, is not the strength of the demand made by the electorates or their representatives but the manner in which they accept responsibility and carry its burdens." In plain words, this means that what will ultimately prevail is not the justice of your claims but our pleasure in judging you, not the righteousness of a cause but the vague and undefined notions of fitness held by an interested party. It is well that the issue is so clearly presented.

In a background of this kind, it is natural that Lord Meston should speak with anxiety about the second stage of Indian reform which is not going to be all smooth sailing for the authorities. But Lord Meston is not afraid of that. In case of an *impasse*, his lordship proclaims cheerfully, the Viceroy and the Governors will continue to discharge their duties by constitutional means placed at their disposal by Parliament. Very solicitous and shrewd of the benevolent Parliament! But what an extraordinary constitution that it thrives happily and runs smoothly despite overwhelming opposition of popular representatives! Lord Meston is proud of the fact that there will be no suspension of the constitution as would happen in other countries in similar circumstances but he does not realise that that is its greatest condemnation. For the reformed constitution and government are thus proved to be two distinct entities so that even the strongest constitutional action of the Swarajists cannot bring about a serious crisis. It would be unfair, however, to leave his lordship's article without noticing his unconscious humour. We are told that the present *Swaraj* movement (which probably means the Swarajist movement or Non-cooperation) is after all the latest progeny of that dogmatic Brahmanism which successfully resisted the democratic ethos of Buddhism and of Islam and is to-day engaged in combating the democratic polity imported from the West. "Just as Buddhism was absorbed and Islam stayed," we learn, "so must this Western heresy of representative government be arrested at its birth." It is really remarkable how any educated man who has been to India for a number of years can write such nonsensical cant. Does Lord Meston seriously believe that in demanding the right of self-determination Indian Nationalists are asking for something that is medieval and theocratic? Does the non-cooperator's demand of a change of heart or the Swarajists' "constitutional" demand for a round-table conference to settle the lines of future Indian polity indicate the existence of a Brahmanical reaction? If so Mahatma Gandhi, the Ali Brothers, Mr. C. R. Das and all the rest are votaries of the Brahmanical cult and the Congress is the supreme exponent of that ancient creed. Lord Meston is at liberty to doubt whether Indians will manage their affairs as well as the Britishers have managed them for them, but surely he has no right to argue that in demanding political liberty for the nation, Indians are actually trying to undermine and resist its advance. There are limits even to naivete of ex-Governors.

Notes of the Day.

Indians in Rhodesia.

In his election speech Sir Charles Coghlan, Premier of Rhodesia, has foreshadowed legislation to restrict Indian immigration. Rhodesia was granted Responsible Government only in October last and if its Premier is to be believed, one of its first acts is to be the introduction of the virus of race-hatred into its own system. The Whites of Rhodesia are evidently learning their lessons at the feet of that great apostle of White Race Supremacy, General Smuts. It will be seen that Sir Charles Coghlan makes no secret of the fact that it is only Indian immigration and no other that is to be restricted. What have Indians done to deserve such a treatment? In the case of a Crown Colony like Kenya, Indians are told that their competition tells badly on the Natives, for whom the Whites are the "trustees." But the moment the constitution of the Colony is changed from that of a Crown Colony to one of the self-governing kind, there is no more the talk of "trusteeship" of Natives, but one begins to hear of the Indian competition being detrimental to the Whites. Could hypocrisy go further? Lord Olivier believes that the introduction of racial distinctions will prove fatal to the Empire. But are he and his colleagues doing anything to check the spread of the poison? The only effective way to accomplish this is to make India self-governing, for, then, the British Colonies and Dominions which are so insolent to-day towards Indians, will think twice before insulting the manhood of India.

Wanted Information.

Reuter's London correspondent would have done well, while cabling other particulars of the orders placed with British firms for Indian railway requirements, to tell us also of the differences in the prices quoted by the British and Continental firms. Apparently the higher British tenders have been accepted by the High Commissioner in preference to the lower ones given by Continental firms, the reasons being "the high class character of the work and speed in delivery." Ordinarily these reasons would have satisfied the Indian public, but in view of the selfish hue and cry raised in British manufacturing circles whenever any Indian orders are placed with Continental firms, and also in view of the attempts to intimidate the present Indian High Commissioner, pleas of "high class" work and "speed" are now accepted by the public of this country only with a grain of salt. As regards the latter plea, an explanation should be obtained from the railway companies why most of their orders are always of an "urgent" character and why they cannot foresee their requirements sufficiently in advance, like other well conducted business concerns. They should know that "urgent" orders are always more expensive than those which leave a sufficient margin of time to the manufacturers.

Mr. Horniman's Deferred Pay.

Mr. P. R. Lele writes:—

"I made a suggestion through your columns to the subscribers and daily purchasers of "The Chronicle" that they should set aside two pice daily for thirty-two days so that each should be able to contribute one rupee to make up Mr. Horniman's deferred salary which should be remitted to him by yourself. On the next 26th April, the thirty-two days become over. Everyone who has collected his rupee should pay it to you on or shortly after that date. Herewith I am enclosing my rupee."

Assembly's President.

The appointment of Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, Secretary to the Legislative Department, as acting President of the Legislative Assembly, in place of Sir Frederick Whyte, is foreshadowed in the messages coming from Simla. Sir Henry may be qualified for the post and may have a complete mastery of the rules of the business of the House. We have no desire to under-rate Sir Henry's parts and even his special qualifications for the post, whatever they be, but it is pertinent to ask whether the members of the Assembly, forming the panel of chairmen, who from time to time had occupied the presidential chair, in the absence of Sir Frederick Whyte, are not equally well qualified for the task of presiding over the deliberations of the House. It is true that the term of the present nominated President will not expire till the end of the year and only from next year forwards will the Assembly be entitled to have an elected President. But do the Government of India imagine that the heavens would fall if the Assembly were to be presided over by a non-official Indian for a brief period, before the full term of the nominated President expires? Seeing that in a few months the Assembly will possess the right of electing its own President, the miserliness of spirit that the Government of India are showing is hardly edifying.

Compulsory Education in Bombay.

Whenever the question of primary education comes up before the Corporation an excellent opportunity is afforded to some members to air their precious views on education, which their followers mistake for the quintessence of wisdom. Mr. H. P. Mody is stated to be the leader of the newly-formed Progressive Party in the Corporation, and if the ideals and ideas which he enunciated on Thursday, are those of the Party, then all we can say is that if any progress is made it will be, as the late Sir Narayan Chandhvarkar used to say, in the direction of the tail. Two years have passed now since the Corporation decided on introducing compulsory primary education in two wards of the city, and no step forward has yet been taken towards the realisation of that object. A great deal of correspondence has passed, no doubt, between the Corporation and the Government, but it has not brought compulsory education near. There have been a series of back-slidings in the Secretariat, and the Minister evidently does not believe in promises. The question before the Corporation was a small one, namely, whether they should proceed with the building of a school at DeLisle Road, pending the settlement of the dispute with Government. It is notorious that many of the school buildings are overcrowded and are situated in unhealthy surroundings, and there is nothing revolutionary in the suggestion that the Corporation should have its schools in healthier surroundings. Those who do not believe in compulsory education would do well to say so publicly, but they should not cloud the issue by bringing forward flimsy arguments.

Press Forward.

A section of the capitalist element does not look with favour on the idea of spreading education in the city, but there are others in Bombay who want to do so. The opposition in the Corporation did not seem to be on the score of economy, for lakhs of rupees are being wasted without due enquiry. And, as one of the members said, even the sweepings of the Development Department of the Government, and the Loan Works Department of the Corporation would have given them funds enough to build more than two schools. But the suggestion was not palatable to the opponents of education in the Corporation. It was even stated by a member that education was not the obligatory duty of the Municipality; but much may be excused to the ignorant. It is impossible to improve the health of the citizens until education spreads in all direction, and the time has now arrived for the Corporation to press the problem forward with great vigour, in spite of reactionaries in its fold. Government do not seem to be in the mood to facilitate the introduction of compulsory education in the city, or in the Presidency, in spite of their protests to the contrary, and it would be futile to rely on them.

A DISHONOUR TO ENGLAND

MOST DISGRACEFUL

Maulana Shaukat Ali sends the following:—

"I am not fit to write a long message from my sick bed. Of all the acts of the British Government this is one of the most disgraceful. Horniman has thrown his lot with the people of this country, does not want to go to Europeans' Clubs or mix with them and his morals are good enough for us—we are the best judges. Statements which responsible Government officials have made only show how mean and low their mentality is. God willing we shall get him soon. Allaho-Akbar."

INDIA NOT THE CLUB-LAND OF ANGLO-INDIA.

I know so many thousands and tens of thousands sympathise with Mr. Horniman in his enforced absence from India and yet I think I can honestly say few sympathise with him so much as I do because I have myself suffered from so many of the repressive laws and still more oppressive executive acts of Government from which Mr. Horniman has suffered and still suffers.

For many years I have supped with the horrors of the Defence of India Act under which Mr. Horniman was deported five years ago and it to-day Mr. Horniman is not issued a passport to enable him to revisit India, because he is deemed one of the undesirables, I too cannot get a passport to leave India on the same ground. And yet the contrast between our cases is no less strange than the analogy. While the Government will not let one "undesirable" land in India, it will not let another "undesirable" leave India.

When the "Chronicle" asked me to say something on the subject of Mr. Horniman's exclusion from India, I re-read the speech of the Home Member of the Bombay Government on the motion of Mr. Nariman in the Council and I can say I have never come across a more inept and a more inane justification of such injustice. All sorts of reasons are given why Mr. Horniman was deported and why he may not come back and the officials have been as shifty as quick sands. Of this, too, I have had full experience in the case of my brother and myself during our long internment. But whatever they may say, the real reason for Mr. Horniman's deportation and enforced absence from India to-day is that he is one of the few Englishmen who almost reconcile us to English rule. They almost beguile us with the hope that the country which sent out a Horniman, a Pickthall and an Andrews would send out administrators of the same type to carry on a beneficent and benevolent despotism. And yet a personality which does so much for England is abhorred in the English Clubs in India. Messrs. Wilson and Addyman are right. Anglo-Indian Clubland Blackballs Mr. Horniman even though he has never sought admittance into those sacred precinte. But the whole of India is not the Clubland of Anglo-India, and it is not the black-balling of Messrs. Wilson and Addyman that should keep Benjamin Horniman out for a single minute from the land that he loved and the land that loves him. We all know Horniman's worst offence was that he prevented the canonication of Lord Willingdon on the eve of his transfer from one satrapy to another while he was destined to remain and rule for another quinquennium in the "Land of Regrets" (?)

It was private spite and not any regard for public safety that dictated his deportation under an Act which bears the name of "Defence of India", but which could have far more truly been called the "Offence to India Act". It is still private spite rather than a regard for public safety that keeps him away, and the voting in the Bombay Council showed it is the denizens of Anglo-Indian Clubland and in most cases such Indians only as long to enter the threshhold of an English Club that consider Mr. Horniman one of the "undesirables". More than fifteen years ago, in my greener days I had published a series of articles under Burke's well-known title "Thoughts on the Present Discontent," and like the Oriental optimist that I am, I had said that the Salvation of India would come not through Councils but through Clubs. With bitter experience of both I can say to-day as one of Shakespeare's *dramatis personae* said about the houses of the Montagus and the Capulets: "A plague upon both your houses!" India's Salvation would come neither from the Councils nor from these Clubs but from India's Cottages; and if we want to get our Beniamin back we must leave off all this agitation in Councils and go to the Cottagers and ask *them* to give us our Swaraj!

MAHOMED ALI.

ANNIVERSARY OF OUR FAILURE

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar wires from Salem:—

"It is really the anniversary of our failure to attain even so much strength as to secure Mr. Horniman's freedom of asso-

(Continued on next page.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

15020

MR. HORNIMAN—VICTIM OF ABSOLUTISM

FIVE YEARS IN EXILE

GOVERNMENT ATTACKS COWARDLY.

Mr. Horniman's return involves important principle. Government attacks cowardly. National duty requires pressing the question.

LALA LAJPATRAI.

"HORNIMANISM" REMAINS.

Horniman taught editorially, day in and day out, that equality and liberty are inalienable rights of man and citizen which can be usurped but never taken away. In this consisted his political and social confession of Faith.

Teaching like this cannot but be treason

(Continued on page 11.)

ANNIVERSARY OF INDIA'S FAILURE.

MAHATMA ON BOMBAY'S HONOUR.

Mr. Horniman *must* be permitted to return if we *will* it. How is that will to be expressed? Certainly not by words. Bombay's more than India's honour depends upon a proper answer to the question.

M. K. GANDHI.

FRAUD ON BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

The majority vote on Horniman resolution reveals amazing disregard of constitutional issue involved. There is no justification for the ban imposed by an abuse of Passport Act even if every argument advanced in support is fully admitted. The Assembly vote was the true index of the general opinion and feeling in all parts of India. I regard the treatment of Horniman as a fraud on British constitution.

MOTILAL NEHRU.

THE MAN OF WHOM THE BUREAUCRACY IS AFRAID.

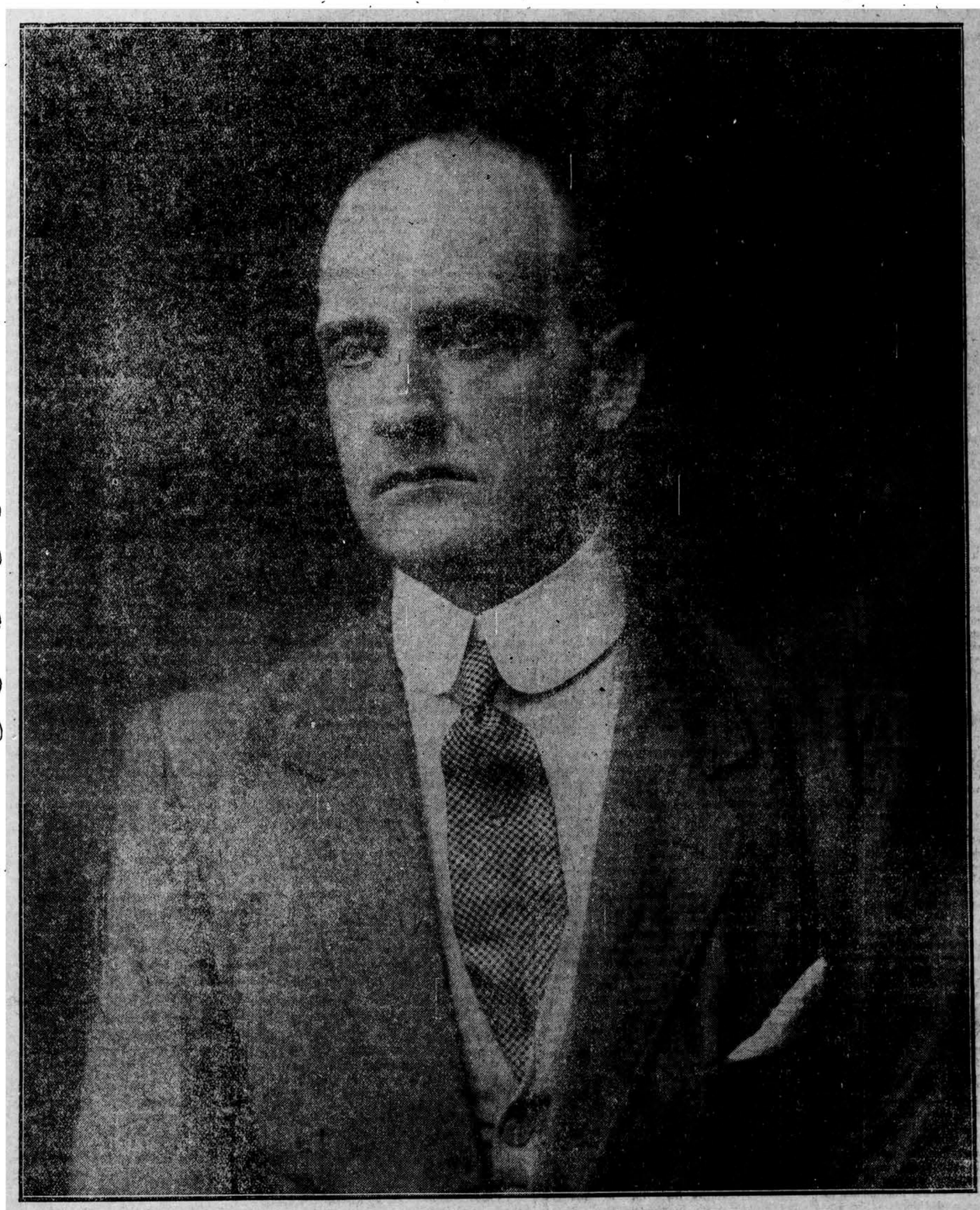


Photo by G. K. Devare.

MR. B. G. HORNIMAN.

WHO WAS REMOVED FROM HIS SICK-BED AND DEPORTED FROM INDIA ON APRIL 26, 1919.

A DISHONOUR TO ENGLAND.

I have expressed again and again my own conviction in the public Press that this refusal of a passport to Mr. B. G. Horniman and this refusal at the same time to allow him a trial in an open court on the charges which have been brought against him in the House of Commons and in the Imperial Legislative Assembly and in the Bombay Legislative Council are a disgrace to the name of liberty and a dishonour to my own country. This arbitrary interference with personal liberty is the most sinister sign of the times in which we live. It is really a relic of the war atmosphere and the war mentality which ought to have been swept away long ago.

C. F. ANDREWS.

INDIA'S DUTY.

On this anniversary of Mr. Horniman's deportation from the country of his adoption I must give expression to the sorrow that an Indian feels at the persecution to which he has been subjected all for the love of India and the noble-minded sympathy for the three hundred millions human beings struggling for their elementary rights. I assure Mr. Horniman that the sense of gratitude of the nation for his services has awakened in it a determination to see that justice shall be done to him—India cannot forget her duty towards him. English Clubs may shut their doors on him as securely as they wish but the doors of the Indian home have remained and shall always remain wide open to welcome him.

M. A. ANSARI.

ATTACK ON LIBERTY OF PRESS.

Mr. Prakasam, Editor "Swarajya" wires:—

To my mind nothing brings out in a clearer outline the character of the present administration than the unjust ban on Mr. Horniman, which is keeping him away from the country he loves. It is not only a calculated wrong on a selfless servant of the public, but a serious attack on the liberty of the Press. For no other crime than his patriotic services to the country and his uniformly courageous exposure of the people's wrongs the Government has resorted to Passport Regulations to keep him out of India. The very fact that even British Labour does not choose to interfere shows which way the wind blows. It will not put him up for trial or substantiate its charges against him. We should make it clear that India will not rest until justice is done to Mr. Horniman.

THE REAL ISSUE.

The resolution relating to the removal of the ban against Mr. Horniman, which was moved in the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council, though it was defeated, has yet revealed one important circumstance, namely, that the case against Mr. Horniman is extremely weak. It is all the more necessary, therefore, to keep alive, before the public eye, the real issue involved in Mr. Horniman's detention. It will be better to let this issue take more and more the form of the important principle involved in Mr. Horniman's detention, so that people of all shades of opinions and views may be able to join in the agitation against his detention.

M. R. JAYAKAR.

"TOO GOOD FOR THEM."

For the first time during five years of constant preaching of non-violence, I was convinced of its necessity and justification after reading the extremely [illegible] speech of Sir Maurice Hayward, [illegible] Legislative Council. In my opinion, there is no better index to the [illegible] opinion, than the [illegible] people for freedom than the [illegible] being able to bear abominable [illegible] autocracy without so much as [illegible] revolution or a riot. The mildest [illegible] will revolt under such tyrannies, and [illegible] one of those deplorable tragedies of history occur when life and reason are insanely sacrificed.

The contempt with which it is only just to speak of the elected members of the Council, including the Ministers who voted against the resolution, can only be equalled by the astonishment one feels at the phenomemon that the Nationalist members of the Council did not subject the Home Member to a fusillade of objections. Had that been done, and had the President over-ruled the objections then the only proper course for the self-respecting members was to refuse to hear such a scurrilous attack and, therefore to have left the hall in a body.

The unhappy aftermath of a meteoric career is one of the saddest things one can contemplate, but if, as in this instance, the sequel is mainly caused by the very people whom Horniman loved and laboured for, then one is almost constrained to believe that he was too good for them, for had it not been so, they would have had him back long ago.

M. K. ARAB.

INDIA'S BASIC INDUSTRY.

WANTED EFFECTIVE PROTECTION.

TARIFF BOARD'S OVERCAUTIOUS PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT'S WRONG BEGINNING

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 25.

A close study of the Tariff Board's report on protection to steel industry shows the proposals are not disappointing. There will be difference of opinion regarding its specific proposals some of which seem over cautious but it would render very real service to the cause of industrial progress if Government accepts certain fundamental principles laid down by the Board. After observing that it cannot conceive of a stronger case for protection than the steel industry it says that "whatever reasons may exist for withholding protection altogether there are none for any scheme which at once raises prices to the consumer and at the same time fails to preserve the industry." This is a sound proposition because inadequate protection is the most wasteful course imaginable. The Board therefore wants Government to declare that effective protection of this basic industry is the recognised policy of the Government and that this should be embodied in the preamble of the Tariff Bill to ensure the continuity of the policy, which is essential and will encourage more enterprises like Tatas' so that within twenty years two to three more works of the magnitude of Tatas' could be established in India to meet the entire demand of the Indian market in respect of steel products. The Board, due to the uncertainty of prices in future, recommends the proposals for the next three years only but insists on the declaration pledging continuity of the policy. But what is of the greatest importance is that the Board urges the Government of India to assume the unfettered powers to vary protective duties to meet any emergency such as drop in prices due to exchange operations and other causes which might impair or nullify protection given to our products. To await the sanction of the legislature before the variations are carried out might mean ruin to the industry by the time the legislature meets. Thus if Government adopts the recommendations that protection must be effective and that the Executive should so vary the rates as to keep the tariff wall intact against fluctuations the various detailed proposals of the Tariff Board about protection become a matter of mere detail which need not be binding in all circumstances. The Board has attempted on the data supplied to work out such a figure for protection as appeared to it the least burdensome to consumer which would at same time ensure according to their calculation, reasonable profit to manufacturer. The sincerity of the Government would be judged by the fact whether they agree to the Board's proposal to give statutory recognition to their policy of protection in respect of steel industry and to assume the power to alter duties to meet changing conditions.

A WRONG BEGINNING.

But it must be pointed out that Government has already made a wrong beginning. In a matter of such grave importance and in view of the serious warning given by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay the report of the Board is published without the announcement of Government's provisional proposals. It was thought that Government would publish along with the Tariff Board's report its Tariff Bill and assume powers from to-day to collect additional duty in anticipation of the legislature's sanction and to adjust those collections according to final proposals adopted. It is not necessary for the mere introduction of a Tariff Bill that the legislature should be sitting because according to the rules the publication of a bill in the Gazette of India amounts to its formal introduction. Already foreign manufacturers are dumping the Indian market with cheaper products and a formal introduction [illegible] Tariff Bill would have cut [illegible] of the [illegible]f. Now the result will be the mischi[illegible] full well that Government [illegible] knowing [illegible] main follow the Tariff Board's [illegible] in the [illegible] foreign manufacturers would [illegible]posals, [illegible] one month before the Assembly [illegible] on the 27th May to further dump the [illegible]ket and undersell Tatas' for months to come. "Better late than never" and Government can still introduce the bill but if it does not, powers should be taken to give retrospective effect to their proposals from the date of the publication of the Tariff Board's report. The reluctance of the Government is perhaps explained by the fact that the Fiscal Commission laid stress on ample time to parties concerned and the public at large to examine the Tariff Board's proposals before final effect is given to them. And the manner in which Sir Charles Innes was hackled in the Assembly last session by Sir Campbell Rhodes and Mr. Pilcher has made the Commerce Member nervous lest European interests should become furious at giving even a provisional effect to the official proposals. So far as the principle laid down by the Fiscal Commission is concerned that the public should have ample time to consider the Board's proposal the introduction of the Tariff Bill would not have stood in the way of the attainment of this object. As in the case of the Finance Bill Government merely takes power to collect revenue in anticipation of legislative sanction in order to prevent speculation and loss to Government, and if the legislature does not sanction a particular proposal the duty collected is always remitted. In this instance also if such a course had been followed dumping of the market would have been prevented.

A COLD AND CAUTIOUS REPORT.

The report is issued in three parts. The first part was submitted in the beginning of March. This dealt with the question of protection to rolled steel with which the Tata Company is concerned. The Board, apparently realising the delay involved by its enquiry and the grave danger to the steel industry by any loss of time in giving protection submitted their first report thinking that the Government of India would show an equal realisation of the urgent need of protection and give effect to their proposal before the legislature dispersed from Delhi.

This was indeed expected by all non-officials But Sir Charles Innes took them all by surprise by announcing the May session. The report itself bears traces of benevolent bureaucratic hand in the sense that even fully proved formulas are put forward in a subdued tone and any attempt to be outspoken is hedged round with qualifying words. A tribunal appointed by a national Government would have so presented case as to move every heart but the Tariff Board has been cold throughout, exhibiting only occasional glow. For instance, while admitting that the failure of this greatest single enterprise in this country would put the clock of industrial progress back by at least twenty years the Board observes that this fact is not decisive but has important bearing on the subject. A national tribunal on the other hand would have made this fact alone the decisive factor in coming to a decision. In another place the Board attempts unconvincingly to deprecate use of the word "dumping" in defining the actions of foreign manufacturers and denies that the fact that some British firms sent material to India at prices even below their cost of production was deliberately designed to kill Indian industry. In an equally cautious manner has the board refuted all charges levelled by the representatives of the British vested interests against the Tata's management. For instance it was alleged that the Tatas had wrongly started the expansion scheme during the war involving the heaviest cost in

In the purchase of machinery the Board replies that but for the operation of one part of this plant which costs forty lakhs and within one year brought in a profit of more than double its costs the Tata Works would have closed long ago and further that it is the prospect of an early operation of this new plant which offers the prospect of more economical outturn which has made the Board pin hope that after the next three years, the price of the Indian steel product may not need any protection at all. The Board also remarks that money raised for new works could not have been raised at a smaller rate of interest than by Tatas. Tatas do not however escape legitimate criticism. They are told that they must greatly economise in fuel which would be of vital necessity if Tatas are to hold their own with competitors in future. The number of labourers is also considered excessive. The Board realises that dismissals might have precipitated strike resulting in greater loss to the company. These extra hands are to be absorbed in new works. At present American and British skilled labourers are imported at very heavy cost and the Board hopes that as Indians gain skill and experience economy would also be effected. In this direction the enemies of protection had further pointed out that the agriculturist of India would suffer the heaviest and his implements would cost more than at present and the reduction in imports would affect the exports of his products. The Board shows that the rise in the cost of agricultural implements would be negligible and that industrial development being the recognised policy of Government every success obtaining such development would mean a fall in imports. For the present at any rate the Board estimates that the total rise to the consumer as a result of its recommendations would be one hundred-sixty lakhs which would be shared equally by (1) general consumer, (2) industries like Jute Mills and (3) by Railways, Government and public bodies and this sacrifice India would gladly make to save her basic industry especially when advantages in the end would more than counter-balance the loss. The effect on revenue would be the addition of twelve lakhs this year and loss of two and half lakhs next year and loss of only eight thousand rupees in the third year. Thus as a result of protection Government would not have to face any serious fluctuation in its revenue position and this is a favourable point for protection. Because in the present state of finances Government can ill afford to lose revenue. So far as protection is concerned it varies from fifteen per cent to thirty per cent. The Board is in favour of specific duties in preference to *advalorem* rates and proposes such duties in majority of its recommendations.

Mr. Peterson on behalf of Tatas had pointed out that rolled steel was coming into India at Rs. 150 a ton and that by an imposition of thirty-three and one-third per cent. duty, Tatas would be able to sell at a reasonable profit. The Board does not agree with this and after dwelling at length on various factors concludes that Rs. 180 a ton on average should meet the cost and ensure reasonable profit to Tatas. If this is so Tatas should willingly work to remain within that figure because the lower their cost of production the lesser sacrifice would the consumer be called upon to make. But if Tatas prove their inability to sell their product at this figure with reasonable return on their capital, then the very sound principle enunciated by the Board that protection must be effective should come into play and give such additional benefit as would save this basic industry. As protective duty on fish plates and rails would have raised the cost of railways and perhaps also increased railway rates and fares which are already too excessive the Board has proposed a grant of bounty to manufacturers of these articles to counter-balance the lower cost of foreign imports. Bounty is also proposed for the wagon industry while twenty-five per cent. protection duty is proposed to safeguard the Engineering Industry, because the existence of Tatas' Rolled Steel and Engineering and Wagon Industries is interdependent. Tinplates wire and wire nails and agricultural implements also get protection while Locomotive Steel castings and enamelled wares are not considered deserving of protection. The case of machinery is recommended for separate examination.

In short if Government accepts the fundamental principle of effective protection and undertakes to give effect to it under all conditions, the Tariff Board would have carried out a Fiscal Revolution in the history of India under British Rule. The revolt of British vested interest and their angry protests and threats are inevitable but the Government of India must not be cowed down. Indeed, the Tariff Board has also warned the Government against going back on their proposals which represent the irreducible minimum.

TARIFF BOARD'S REPORT.

PROTECTION RECOMMENDED

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 25.

The report of the Indian Tariff Board which was constituted in last July is published. The report is unanimous and covers the case of eight steel products which applied for protection in one form or another, namely, rolled steel, tinplate, railway wagons, wire and wire nails, agricultural implements, steel castings, railway locomotives and enamelled ware. The Board received 103 written statements and examined 41 witnesses. The Board observes that it is impossible to conceive of a stronger case for protection than steel industry, and proposes varying protection for five out of eight products, the three in respect of which no recommendation is made being railway locomotives, steel castings and enamelled ware.

The proposals are the combination of tariff duties and bounties so as to restrict, as far as possible, the burden on the consumer. The Board estimates that probably the result of its proposals would involve a burden on the consumer in the neighbourhood of one and a half crores, of which rather more than a third falls on the general consumer rather less than a third on the principal industries and about a third on the Government public bodies and railways. Recommendations are limited to a period of three years till 1926-27, both because of uncertainty as to the future course of the world prices and probability of a decided drop in the cost of production. A fresh enquiry will probably be necessary in 1926-27. But the Board emphatically urges that the policy of effective protection must be laid down in the preamble of the Bill, giving effect to the proposals as continuity of policy is essential and that Government should assume unfettered powers to vary protective duties to meet emergencies. If for instance owing to a fall in the price of imported steel duties no longer give an adequate protection additional or off-setting duties should be imposed.

The effect on customs revenue of grant of protection and bounties suggested is roughly estimated to bring in an additional Rs. 12,36,000 in 1924-25 and involve a loss of Rs. 2,61,000 in 1925-26 and Rs. 8,000 in 1926-27.

STEEL INDUSTRY.

The steel industry, observes the report, satisfies the conditions laid down by the Fiscal Commission and is also an essential industry for the purpose of self-defence and of great importance on national grounds. It might therefore claim protection even if ordinary conditions were not fully satisfied. India possesses a great natural advantage for the manufacture of steel owing to the richness and abundance of iron ore deposits and comparatively short distance which separates them from the coalfields. Quantities of cooking coal available are sufficient for the requirements of the industry for a century or more, unless its growth is unexpectedly rapid and supplies of limestone and dolomite are ample. These materials are not equal in quality to those available in some other countries but they are good enough for their purpose and are not more expensive than elsewhere. Most of the other raw materials required and also materials for refractory bricks exist in India in sufficient quantities. The Indian market for steel is already large and is likely to grow. The Board lays particular stress on the point that the object in view will not be attained if steel manufacturers continue to be a monopoly of a single firm (Tatas) for unless there is internal competition within the tariff walls the stimulus to economical production disappears. It is far from an extravagant ambition that within the next fifteen to twenty years India should supply the whole of her domestic requirements of most kinds of steel and that two or three works of the magnitude of Tatas should be operating in India provided the capitalist is sure of a reasonable profit and believes that protection is the recognised policy of Government.

(Message incomplete.)

MOST DISGRACEFUL.

(Continued from previous page.)

ciation with India. It is a shame to all of us not excluding any political party functioning in Indian politics. Need I add anything more?

A GREAT SCANDAL.

To very few of us Mr. Horniman may be a personal friend, and yet there is hardly a man, to whatever school of opinion he belongs, who does not feel that a great principle is involved in Mr. Horniman's case, the principle namely, of liberty of the individual.

When the question was taken up in the Assembly Government cut a very sorry figure in trying to defend their action. The Home Member in shifting the responsibility for the refusal of a passport to Mr. Horniman clumsily betrayed the vicious circle which is completed as between the Provincial Government, the Government of India and the Home Government, so far as the avoidance of responsibility is concerned. That reminds me of the story of the three blind Goddesses of the Grecian Mythology who were vouchsafed a single transferrable eye between them and which failed each of them at the right moment. The ridiculous quibble about the responsibility for passports can no longer dupe the Indian public. On the day of the discussion of Mr. Horniman's resolution in the Assembly, the Assembly had as it were transformed itself into a veritable 'School for Scandal'

where—

"With every word
A reputation dies."

Mr. Wilson of Calcutta declared that he had given up the friendship of Mr. Horniman which he once enjoyed and that no European Social Club would admit Mr. Horniman as a member as if those that would put a blackball for Mr. Horniman were themselves paragons of virtue. Mr. Wilson's remarks only showed to what depths an Englishman may decend when he has to defend a bad cause. In the same debate the Home Member Sir M. Hailey, described Mr Horniman vaguely as a dangerous man when all other bolts and missiles of his were hurled without effect. But the really dangerous man in India, in my opinion, is the Home Member who can deport people without good reason and who has not the courage to face a regular prosecution in Court. The passports in and out have proved in their arbitrary operation a great scandal already. The initiative I took the other day in the Assembly in the debate on the Passports Bill led to its withdrawal by Government as an alternative to its rejection.

I am thinking of moving a resolution in the Assembly on the subject of passports when a suitable opportunity offers itself and then Mr. Horniman's case is bound to come once more to the forefront.

N. C. KELKAR.

THE PLAIN ISSUE.

Whatever the Legislative Council in its wisdom may have decided, the plain issue is whether it can ever be right or fair that a man should be summarily bundled out of the country without being given any opportunity of defending himself, that he should be kept out long after the emergency which was supposed to justify the step has passed away, and that the punishment should be made perpetual not because of the character of the offence but because of the personality of the man. However violently one may disagree with Mr. Horniman, the issue is a straightforward one, and cannot be clouded by any number of personal arguments.

H. P. MODY.

"A DISGRACE TO BRITAIN."

I know Mr. Horniman well. I have studied his case and I consider that the action taken by the Government of Bombay is an insult to India and a disgrace to Britain.

S. D. KITCHLEW.

FRIEND OF INDIA.

It was five years ago that Mr. B. G. Horniman, President of the Press Association of India, was taken away from his sick bed and deported to England. Much time has passed since. Whether the affection and regard that people of India had from Mr. Horniman was genuine or otherwise is tested and not found wanting. The people have stood by him and in spite of what a foreign and a soulless bureaucracy has to say against him, they are firm in mind to receive him back as they still consider him to be a true and sincere friend and well-wisher of India.

Equally the Government, is adamant and though at it could be judged from outside, its conscience—if it could have any—trembles, it is keeping up a show of perfect calm and serenity outside. The appearances are not to be judged. It knows that it has a very weak case and every additional effort to strengthen it weakens its case on the contrary and at the bar of public opinion it stands condemned. A guilty heart shudders to acknowledge the fault and the wrong done to a gentleman of the type of Mr. Horniman. It has, therefore, to seek new and flimsy pretexts and invent new charges to keep him away from us but I feel confident that against the determined will of the people, this bar would hold no longer and am afraid, much as we may not wish it, this injustice will recoil itself on the same Government, which neither cares to respect public opinion nor wants to carry on the rule according to the wishes of the ruled.

Before concluding the only wish I would like to express is that the people follow up their resolve and cast off any tinge of weakness which alone makes it possible for the Government to thwart our wishes and go against the people's voice.

M. C. MODI.

ALLEGED CONSPRACY TRIAL.

(Continued from page 7.)

Roy called "Vanguard" and "Advance Guard." These are full of reports of the existence of an organisation. I assume that the first Congress of the Communist International took place in 1919.

Counsel: Did you get the first information of the existence of a revolutionary organisation in Europe from Roy's letters?

Witness: No.

Counsel: Do you know the names of those who compose it?

Witness. I believe the President is Zinovieff and the members include Cuteroff, Kusinen and M. N. Roy.

Counsel: Are you aware that there is a Communist Party in England also?

Witness: I am.

Counsel: Are you aware that with the Labour Party in England which is now in power there is the Communist Party affiliated to it?

Witness: My information is that it is not affiliated with the Labour Party and that it has several times sought affiliation and was refused.

Counsel: Are you aware that during the last general election in England the Communist Party was provisionally affiliated with the Labour Party and that as a matter of fact they adopted one or two communists as labour candidates?

Witness: I am not aware that it is a fact.

Counsel: Do you know of Mr. Newbold and Mr. S. Saklatwalla?

Witness: I have heard of the Communist ex-M. P. of the name of Mr. J. Walton Newbold. I have heard also of the Communist ex-M. P. Mr. Saklatwala. After some time counsel explained that his object was to show that as Russia was being blockaded till 1920 the Communist Congress could not have been held in Moscow. Mr. Alston wanted to know the authority for the statement that Russia was blockaded till 1920. He added "The whole land frontier was open."

Judge: I don't see any point in your questions.

Pandit Kapildeva Malaviya: Then I shall not press my question.

Counsel: Is it the object of this Communist International to depose kings and emperors or have they directed their energies against Government established by law in India?

Witness: The Communist International have directed their energies against the British Empire and the Eastern section of the organisation have directed their energies against the British Empire established in India.

Counsel: If the object of this organisation was propaganda of the Bolshevik ideas how was it that they directed their energies in the British Empire alone and not any other part of the world?

Witness: I take it that the Communist International arrived at the conclusion that Great Britain after the war remained the most powerful imperialistic nation and that it was therefore necessary that she should be attacked and that they looked upon India as the most vulnerable point of attack.

Counsel: On what information is this conclusion of yours based?

Witness: I arrived at the conclusion after reading the statements put forth by the Communist International in the various periodicals that I have specified and from other sources. Moreover I am constantly in receipt of confidential reports from organisations other than my own in Europe and elsewhere with which I exchange my opinion. In the course of further cross-examination Colonel Kaye stated that his information was that this Indian conspiracy had been financed by the Third International. His information was that Dange had received money but he could not prove it. After a pause witness added "I have the best of proof of this. If I could legally put it before the court. I have documentary evidence satisfactory to myself though not in a form that would be satisfactory to the court that actual sums of money did reach one of the accused now before the court. I received one draft for pounds 25 in one of the exhibits I put in the court. Besides, I received no money but a money order for pounds twenty-five was intercepted by Bombay meant for Nalini Das Gupta and this was included as an exhibit in the lower court. I know that Abani Mukerjee and M. N. Roy were great comrades but they fell out after some time as evidenced by the exhibit of a letter I put in. I am not aware that a death sentence is hanging against Abani Mukerjee.

This closed the cross-examination of Colonel Kaye by Pandit Kapildeva Malaviya on behalf of the two accused. To-morrow Dr. Manilal will cross-examine him on behalf of the two other accused.

SQUADRON LEADER MACLAREN.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, April 25.

Squadron Leader MacLaren is taking full advantage of the excellent facilities offered by the Royal Air Force in Karachi for overhauling his machine and will not now leave Karachi till daybreak to-morrow (Saturday). He will probably reach Allahabad on Sunday afternoon after a brief halt at Nasirabad, and Calcutta at noon on Monday.

VICEROY'S CONGRATULATIONS.

SIMLA, April 24.

H. E. the Viceroy has sent the following telegram to Squadron Leader MacLaren at Karachi:—"My heartiest congratulations on your fine achievement in your successful flight to India. I wish you all success on the journey still before you."

Official and Personal.

H. E. the Viceroy has appointed Sir Basil Blackett to be a member of the Soldiers' Board.—A.P.

A Simla message says, Mr. F. H. Hadow took over charge on Thursday of membership of the Railway Board. Lt. Colonel C. Walton succeeds him as Agent, North Western Railway.—A. P.

CRISIS IN IRELAND.

FREE STATE VS. ULSTER.

SERIOUS BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

LONDON, April 25.

It is feared that the Irish crisis is threatened by the breakdown of the boundary conference. Delegates are at present remaining in London but further meeting is unlikely. It is understood that Ulster delegates persisted in their refusal to consider any boundary alteration or appoint a representative on the Boundary Commission. It is anticipated that the Free State Government will now summon the Imperial Government to proceed in accordance with the Treaty and constitute a commission. It is suggested in some quarters that Ulster's refusal to participate therein will necessitate the introduction of an amendment to the Bill in the British Parliament which will arouse a storm of controversy. Feeling runs high in both the Free State and Ulster and the situation is considered very delicate.—Reuter.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

NO SERIOUS DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

LONDON, April 25.

Rakowsky states that hitherto negotiations in London have gone very well and good will is being shown. There has been no serious difference of opinion. He believes that definite results on some questions will be reached next week. It is not intended to postpone the settlement of individual points until a general settlement is reached but to conclude the agreements as they are arrived at.—Reuter.

ANGLO-SOVIET CONFERENCE.

VARIOUS COMMITTEES ESTABLISHED.

LONDON, April 24.

The Anglo-Soviet Conference has established Committees firstly to investigate the debts claims and counterclaims and the means of restoring Russian credit, secondly to draft a treaty of commerce and navigation, thirdly to examine and report on the question of territorial water. The Conference has adjourned till one of the foregoing Committees is ready to report.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN DEBTS.

PROTEST AGAINST BRITISH BANKERS MEMORANDUM.

LONDON, April 25.

Moscow.—The All-Russian Council of Trades Unions has issued a protest against the British Bankers' memorandum of April 3rd. which declares that Russia cannot recognise the debts of the Tsarist and the Kerensky Governments which will degrade Russians to the level of coolies. "If England gives us credits we shall repay a moderate percentage but private property will never be returned to the foreign owners. We shall forbid commercial negotiations between the British Bankers and private Russian Capitalists." The above represents the extremist feeling which is not necessarily the opinion of the Government.—Reuter.

NOT AN OFFICIAL PROTEST.

LONDON, April 25.

The Russian Charge D'Affaires here says that the Trade Unions' protest cabled earlier must not be regarded as official. Although it contains some points according to the views of the Government it does not represent the policy of the Soviet in other respects.

GREEK REPUBLIC.

BRITISH RECOGNITION.

LONDON, April 25.

Athens.—The British Minister has notified British recognition of the Greek Republic.—Reuter.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRPH CO.

LONDON, April 25.

At a meeting of the Indo-European Telegraph Company to-day Mr. H. E. Tritton, Chairman, stated that since the through route was reopened for international traffic on the 3rd August 1923 they had been carrying good traffics satisfactorily. Active negotiations were proceeding with Germany and he trusted that a final and satisfactory settlement would soon be reached whereby the Company would receive from the German Government a concession extended to 1934 instead of the present preliminary concession ending at the beginning of 1925.—Reuter.

NEW FOUNDLAND ASSEMBLY MOTION

LONDON, April 25.

St. Johns. (New Foundland).—The Assembly has voted a motion of no-confidence in the Warren Ministry by 16 votes to 15, the majority including Sir Richard Squires.—Reuter.

PROMINENT INDIANS COMMITTED TO GAOL.

LONDON, April 24.

Nairobi.—Following the refusal of Indians to pay the poll-tax mentioned recently, a number of prominent Indians including Mr. Joshi, late Legislative Councillor have been committed to goal and others have had their property attached.—Reuter.

RENDITION OF BERAR.

THE ARMY PROBLEM.

BY, G, R, ABHYANKER.

II

In my first article I gave expression to the views which an average Indian State subject formed on this subject, by reading the letter of H.E.H. the Nizam. The very fact that His Exalted Highness deems it necessary to make the concession of responsible Government, clearly presupposes that devoid of this temptation the idea of recession would be repugnant to the people of Berar. The reason of this is not very difficult to fathom. The people of Berar are at present under the benevolent despotism of the British Government. If they had been under His Exalted Highness as they were prior to 1853 they would have been under double despotism; the despotism of the autocratic Ruler of Hyderabad and the despotism of the Paramount Power, namely, the British Government. Mr. Tupper in his "Indian Protectorate" says that the subjects of Indian States owe a double allegiance to their own Chief and to His Majesty the King Emperor. The allegiance to the Chief or Prince is no doubt due to an autocratic ruler in every instance. This being the case what people would voluntarily choose to give up one despotism and accept the yoke of double despotism, of their own free will? Besides, there is absolutely no doubt that the people of Berar are enjoying good Government for over three quarters of a century and are on the ascending plane of self-Government. Undisturbed peace has reigned there during these 75 years.

BERAR UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION.

The people enjoy security of person and property to the fullest extent. Means of communications are developed throughout the length and breadth of the country. Rural, Municipal and District Board administration and local self-Government are in a fairly and progressive condition. Land tenures are regulated by law and the ryots enjoy all the blessing of fixity of tenure and systematic calls of land revenue. Education has made rapid strides in all its branches namely, primary, secondary and higher education. Female education is equally looked after and there is a High School for girls in Amraoti so far as we know. Judicial administration has reached a high standard and law and order are established in a satisfactory manner. The people are given some share in the representative institution namely, the Council, in an indirect manner. There is liberty of speech and liberty of the Press and liberty of action within the limits of law. There is perfect religious toleration and each man can enjoy freedom of conscience unmolested in the slightest degree. The administration of the country, though bureaucratic in constitution, is all the same up to the mark and has attained the highest level of efficiency and can be styled in spite of its various drawbacks as 'good Government.' Medical relief is freely extended and co-operative movement is gathering strength in this province. So far as good Government and consequent prosperity of the people is concerned the province of Berar is quite ahead of similar provinces adjacent to it and situated in British India.

THE CHOICE FOR BERAR.

The Nizami rule in all the details mentioned above is decidedly inferior and cannot stand any comparison. The difference in the two is so marked that it is needless to examine the situation minutely. His Exalted Highness seems to have been conscious of this and has made the proposal with a view to win the people of Berar to his side. There is nothing improper in this. It is for the people of Berar to make up their choice. We do not see why they should not accept the proposal provided certain safeguards for the healthy growth of responsible Government are conceded to them by His Exalted Highness.

THE PROBLEM OF DEFENCE.

In the thirty-second para of the letter His Exalted Highness promises the confirment on the Beraris of a constitution for a responsible Government with absolute popular control under a constitutional Governor and complete autonomy in administration except in matters relating to British Government and the Army Department. As regards the Army Department the proposal is no doubt vague. If it means that the common wealth of Berar when it comes into existence should have nothing to do with the Army of His Exalted Highness no one will take any exception; but if it means that His Exalted Highness shall have power to quarter his Imperial Army in this dependency of Berar it is a condition which cannot be accepted. The proposal of His Exalted Highness for responsible Government shall have to be considered in the light of analogy of the relations subsisting between the Imperial Government of the United Kingdom and its self-Governing Colonies such as the dominions of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Union of South Africa and the unitary self-Governing Colonies of New Zealand and Newfoundland. Dr. Keith in his 'Imperial Unity and the Dominions' observes "that responsible Government involves as an essential corollary that the Government shall undertake the full responsibility for the defence of internal order. If it is not able to do this the grant of such Government is clearly an error. For it means that the community is unfit for self-Government." This doctrine has been laid down by a resolution of the House of Commons in 1862 that a self-Governing Dominion should protect itself from internal disorder and that it should as circumstances allow make some provisions for its own defence. In the light of this experience of the United Kingdom and its self-Governing Colonies so far as internal peace and tranquillity is concerned the Beraris must be left to undertake the task. If self-Government is vouchsafed to them they will certainly raise a militia or the territorial forces and voluntary corps to maintain internal peace. So far as external peace is concerned it is a matter with which neither the Beraris nor His Exalted Highness are concerned. The British Government has undertaken the duty of protecting inland territories from foreign aggression and invasions. In fact all this burden falls on the shoulders of the Paramount Power and they have been amply paid for these duties. In this respect the Beraris cannot claim any higher status than that of His Exaltesd Highness, and even the Nizam is protected under treaties from foreign invasion or any foreign danger outside his territories. Even the purpose of the vast armies maintained by His Exalted Highness is the maintenance of internal security or his personal dignity. It has nothing to do with the external safety of the Nizam. This duty devolves upon the Paramount Power. Similarly neither the Beraris nor His Exalted Highness can claim international existence. They cannot declare war or conclude peace with any foreign Power. The commonwealth of Berar, therefore, would have nothing to do with declaring war or concluding peace nor shall it be called upon to defend itself against a foreign enemy. Under these circumstances the Nizam has no reason to keep his army in Berar. The presence of Imperial Army even in self-Governing dominions has given rise to considerable heartburning and tension of relations. The Imperial Army generally is under the control of the Governor or Governor-General of the self-Governing Colony. The use of this Imperial Army in all cases where martial law was proclaimed and when the use of the Imperial Army was very imperative in the interest of peace in the Colonies concerned, has been, however, bitterly resented. The use of the Imperial Army by Sir Matthew Nathan the Governor of Natal in 1907 and the use of Imperial Troops in the Transvaal at the time of the strike on the Rand mines and at the time of the strike of 1913 by Lord Gladstone evoked very severe adverse criticism and created much bitter feeling. "The mere presence of such forces always implies the possibility of their use and it is clear that full responsible Government is impossible unless a Dominion has within its borders no military forces which are not raised and maintained by itself." It must be remembered in this connection that the Governor of a self-governing Colony under the Empire is subject to the control of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and he in his turn is a member of the Cabinet and the whole Cabinet is responsible to the Parliament. If a Governor of a self-Governing Colony makes improper use of the Imperial Army he will be immediately called to account by the Secretary of State and a debate would be raised in Parliament—a safeguard which will correct and punish any abuse of such power. This is a most valuable safeguard in the case of Colonial Governors. In the case of Berar if there is an Imperial Army—by Imperial I mean the Hyderabad forces—and if the Governor chooses to use it, what safeguard there is to prevent the Governor from abusing his power as His Exalted Highness is not going to establish Parliamentary Government in Hyderabad and as there is no responsible executive able to control the Governor? The only power that could call to account the Governor would be that of the Nizam and as the Nizam wants to rule in an autocratic manner how can he inspire confidence in the people of Berar that he would scrupulously protect their interests and punish his nominee, namely, the Governor? The existence, therefore, of an Imperial Army in Berar under the control of a Governor subject to the autocratic will of the Nizam would be a standing menace to the liberties of the people and would threaten the very existence of responsible Government in the province. The reservation, therefore, about the Army Department should be made explicit and His Exalted Highness must undertake that his army shall have nothing to do with the administration of Berar, that no part of it should be quartered in Berar, that internal security should be left solely to the responsible Government of the province, that the executive Government of the province must be responsible for the declaration and maintenance of martial law and that the Governor should on all such occasions act strictly on ministerial advice. Without such unequivocal declaration the proposal of His Exalted Highness would not, I venture to submit, commend itself to the people of Berar.

THIRD WHEAT FORECAST.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 24.

The third wheat forecast shows that the area under wheat is 30,725,000 acres and the yield 10,055,000 tons compared with 30,551,000 and 11,396,000 respectively, for the last year. The general condition of the crop is fair.

Supplementary sesamum memorandum shows that the estimated area under sesamum is 3,018,000 acres and yield is 431,000 tons.

MASTERSHIP OF KING'S MUSIC.

LONDON, April 24.

Mr. Walford Davies has declined succession to Mr. Parrratt's Post of Mastership of the King's Music.—Reuter.

A Darjeeling messages of 24th April says, General Bruce, who is returning to Darjeeling on account of malaria, is expected to arrive here on Saturday.—A. P.

Messages have been exchanged between the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy and the Commissioneer, Indian Section, Indian Pavilion, Wembley Exhibition, London —From the Commissioner:—India at the Empire Exhibition desires respectfully to convey its greetings by this the first message, direct from the Indian Pavilion."

Philadelphia.—Tilden has declined the Lawn Tennis Association's invitation until his status as amateur is clearly defined.—Reuter.

A DISHONOUR TO ENGLAND.

(Continued from page 9.)

and hence danger to powers-that-may-be.

For less than this,—for occupying himself about matters celestial and on the charge of making the worse appear the better reason Socrates, a "pestilant fellow", was drugged; for preaching "give unto Caesar what was Caesar's and unto Lord what is Lord's", Christ was crucified; and for preaching reverence for Love and Truth, Mahatma Gandhi was "buried alive" by the powers-that-be. What wonder then that for a similar crime (?) Mr. Horniman was deported Home—to Home, sweet Home.

That to my mind is the reason, the "rest"—no matter whatis said in the House of Commons, or in the Assembly at Delhi or in the Legislative Council—"is but leather and prunello."

With the poet I believe

"Such earnest natures are the fiery pith,
The compact nucleus, round which systems grow
Mass after mass becomes inspired therewith
And whirls impregnate with the central glow."

Horniman has been deported, but Hornimanism remains, and to that my humble "namaskars" on the fifth anniversary of the deportation day. Mr. Benjamin Guy is deported, but Mr. Horniman remains.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

AN ANOMALY.

It will be five years on the 26th of this month since Mr. Horniman was deported without any trial. The continuance of an order of deportation of any individual without a judicial trial after the Reforms and especially during the regime of the Labour Government is an anamally which no-one can understand. The members of the Assembly at Delhi who represent all the Provinces have already expressed the wishes of the country during the last session for the removal of the ban on Mr. Horniman's return to India for the purpose of establishing a principle that under the Reforms the liberty of any individual will not be restricted without a fair judicial trial. Even the Bombay Provincial Council approved the removal of the ban of deportation by a majority of elected members only. If Government have any good case for deporting Mr. Horniman, he should be given a fair trial in a judicial court. All that we want in these days of independence is a fair and judicial trial and no favour.

LALJI NARANJI.

DAY OF HUMILIATION.

It seems needless and superfluous annually to repeat the tribute and appreciation to our deported friend and hero, Mr. B. G. Horniman. It is like an attempt to add lustre to the sun. The more we praise him, the greater is our shame. The day of his deportation is a national day of humiliation, degradation and despair for the city.

To-day, after the debate in the House of Impotency, in spite of the loss of the Resolution, Mr. Horniman has come out more triumphant and victorious than his malignant and envious enemies. After the exposition of facts on both sides, Mr. Horniman stands today, not only in the judgment of the whole country but of the whole world, except of course the local bureaucracy, morally justified and mentally edified, whereas his ruthless persecutors are universally and whole-heartedly condemned even by their erstwhile admirers.

When, on the one hand, it has raised Mr. Horniman in the estimation of the public, it has at the same time dealt a most damaging blow to the prestige and dignity of the Government and every honest citizen now knows whom to commend and whom to condemn.

Besides, his case has furnished one more instance of laws and institutions, originally meant for the service and the benefit of the people, being converted, in the hands of the bureaucracy into engines of oppression and injustice. The Passport Act originally intended to protect the country from really harmful and objectionable intruders of the type of General Dyer, is used to keep out, the country's best friend and benefactor; and it is a sad commentary on foreign rule that the former, the most hated Englishman in India should be able to draw a handsome annual pension from Indian Treasury, whereas the latter, the most beloved Britisher in this country should not even be permitted to make an honest living in this land

But to my mind, Mr. Horniman even in his exile though muzzled and gagged, has incidentally and indirectly rendered a great service to this country at the most critical juncture of its history, when the best talents and energies of our country are at present engaged and labour by various means and methods to expose the nakedness and the sham hypocrisy of the so-called Reforms, the case of Mr. Horniman has demonstrated to the world in true and undisguised form, the real character and rotten nature of the present system more forcibly and effectively than could have been done even by our friend with all his editorial and oratorical talents either from his editorial, chair or from a dozen platforms

Just in the nick of time when the so-called Reforms are passing through severe test and scrutiny, this opportune defeat has incidentally furnished a glaring instance to prove that what is needed is not a change in either the personnel of the administrators or amendments here and there as to rules and procedures, but the supreme need and necessity that could only serve as a panacea of all the evils is the radical change in the whole system. For during the five long weary years when this disgraceful wrong and oppression is allowed to continue, we have experienced a change in the local Governorship, a change in the local as well as in the Imperial Councils, and what is most important, also a change in the British Cabinet itself, still the people are as helpless and impotent to redress this grievous wrong as ever. We have now a Governor supposed to be more sympathetic, Councils presumed to be more democratic with a more "obliging" and "accommodating" Educational Minister, and, above all, a British Cabinet composed of gentlemen professing to be more friendly and sympathetic towards India; the innovations and charges all round seemed to be hopeful and encouraging and the unfortunate deluded people of India actually believed that Nature and circumstances had at last combined after centuries of spffering and bondage to redeem this God-forsaken land But cruel disappointments and rude shocks follow in quick and ruthless succession, gradually removing the delusion and ultimately leaving the prostrate and helpless millions convinced that Macdonalds and Wilsons and Jadhavs and Johnsons could not alter their lot a jot so long as they continue to form the limbs of the present pernicious and liberty-killing system.

Thus the further suffering and sacrifice by our Friend in Exile is not in vain, he has unconsciously contributed his share in exposing the system and thus helped to secure the Liberty and Redemption not only of himself but of the whole country, and India and Horniman are both destined to be liberated at the same time and let us hope that in the near future Mr. Horniman, a free-man will return to India, a free country.

KHURSHED F. NARIMAN.

CALCUTTA JOURNALISTS' PROTEST.

The following resolution was passed by the Indian Journalists' Association of Calcutta the other day:—

The Indian Journalists' Association takes strong exception to the dictum laid down by Sir Maurice Hayward, Member, Executive Council, Government of Bombay, in the course of a debate on the removal of the ban on Mr. B. G. Horniman that it was the duty of responsible editors to disclose the names of their correspondents.

The Association emphatically protests against the strictures passed on the private character of Mr. B. G. Horniman which had no bearing on the arguments in favour of continuing the ban against him.

The Association condemns the action of the Governments of Bombay and of India in continuing the ban against Mr. Horniman not only in view of the fact that the Governments of Bombay and of India have failed to bring definite charges against him but also because the original deportation order was made under the Defence of India Act which has long since expired.

SUBVERSIVE OF FREEDOM OF PRESS.

The following resolution was passed by the Journalists' Association of India at its meeting the other day:—

"The Journalists' Association of India places on record its deep disappointment at the action of the Bombay Legislative Council in rejecting the motion brought forward by Mr. K. F. Nariman for the removal of the ban on Mr. Horniman's return to India.

The Association further considers that the arguments advanced by Sir Maurice Hayward in opposition to the motion, were utterly irrelevant and unfair as a justification of the attitude of the Government, and amounted to a claim on the part of the Government to a veto upon the exercise of the profession of journalism by persons whom it may regard as undesirable.

The Association wishes to enter a special protest against Sir Maurice Hayward's pernicious dictum about the duty of Editors to disclose the names of their correspondents.

The vote of the Council, in so far as it endorsed Sir Maurice Hayward's mischievous presumptions, is subversive of the freedom of the Press.

This Association, therefore, is emphatically of opinion that the ban on Mr. Horniman's coming to India is utterly unjustifiable and ought to be immediately removed.

DEFECTION OF INDIAN MEMBERS CONDEMNED.

The following resolution was passed at the recent public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha:—

This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha strongly condemns the speech of Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward in the Bombay Legislative Council on the Horniman Resolution, deeply deprecates the defection of Indian members of the Council and emphatically demands the early removal of the ban on Mr. Horniman's return to India or in the alternative his open trial in India.

POLAND AND INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

In order to mark the decision of Poland to ratify thirteen of the Draft Conventions of the International Labour Organisation, the Polish Government recently invited Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, to visit the capital and also one of the large industrial centres of Poland.

A conference convened at the Ministry of Labour and Social Assistance brought together, in addition to the Minister of Labour and the Director a number of representatives of the Parliamentary Committee on the Protection of Labour, the Senate Committee on Social Economy, the Foreign Affairs Committee, and delegates of the central industrial organisations. Various problems relating to the work of the International Labour Office were discussed, and the Parliamentary representatives and the employers' and workers' delegates were unanimous in affirming the need for the universal adjustment of conditions of labour by means of international labour legislation.

Sreemati Sarala Devi has again taken up the editorship of the paper "Bharati". In bygone days she edited this paper as a maiden devotee and now she resumes her task as a widowed devotee.

"REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT."

KING'S MESSAGE TO DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

LONDON, April 24.

The King to-day personally sent a message to the Duke of Devonshire congratulating all concerned on the remarkable achievement at Wembley, declaring the impressive setting of the stadium, the appearance of guards of honour, the musical programme and the singing by massed choirs will be long remembered by those present.—Reuter.

INDIAN SECTION AT WEMBLEY.

VICEROY'S MESSAGE WELL RECEIVED.

LONDON, April 24.

The Viceroy's message to the Indian Section at Wembley was received to-day with keen satisfaction by the staff and officers in charge of the various courts. Large crowds on the second day visited the section, the Madras and the United Provinces Courts, the Railway models the Hardwar Fair and the development of transport in South India being specially popular. The Maharaya of Kapurthalo in the afternoon visited the Indian section.—Reuter.

VICTIMS OF BELLIN ZONA DISASTER.

A GERMAN EX-MINISTER KILLED

LONDON, April 24.

Berlin.—It is feared that ex-Minister Helfferich, leader of the reactionary Nationalists, was killed in the collision between two expresses at Bellinsona in which 21 persons including a number of Germans were burnt to death.

The rumour that Herr Schacht, the President of the Reichsbank, was also killed in the disaster is unfounded and Herr Schacht is at present in Berlin.

LATER.

It is now established that Herr Helfferich and his mother were among the victims of the Bellinsona disaster.

IRISH BOUNDARY QUESTION.

CONFERENCE BREAKS UP.

LONDON, April 24.

The Irish Boundory Conference in London has broken up and no agreement has been reached.—Reuter.

INTENSE PUBLIC INTEREST,

LONDON, April 24.

The number of photographers' crowd outside the Colonial Office this morning testified to the public interest in the resumption of the Irish Boundary Conference. Mr. Thomas presided and Ministers of the Free State and North Ireland were present.—Reuter.

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION BILL.

JAPANESE PROTEST MEETING.

LONDON, April 24.

Tokio.—Mass meetings of all classes are being held here and at Osaka to protest against the American Immigration Bill practically excluding the Japanese from the United States. The Premier, Viscount Kiyoura, said he has told the Privy Council that Government was convinced the question was soluble by direct appeal to the American people on which he was concentrating his efforts.—Reuter.

THE QUEENSLAND LOAN.

APPLIED FOR FIVE TIMES OVER.

LONDON, April 24.

The Queensland loan has been applied for five times over. The conversion applications are between six and seven millions and cash applications sixty millions. Mr. Theodore, the Premier is most gratified.—Reuter.

LONDON, April 24.

It is anticipated that the Queensland Loan which closes to-day has been largely over-subscribed and will be quoted at 1½ premium.—Reuter.

WIRENETTING FROM BRITAIN.

AUSTRALIA PREVENTS DUMPING.

LONDON, April 24.

Melbourne.—The Government have decided to impose a duty to prevent dumping of wirenetting from Britain on the ground that it is exported to Australia cheaper than it is sold in Britain.—Reuter.

BRITISH EMPIRE CANCER CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, April 24.

The Duke of York has accepted the presidency of the British Empire Cancer Campaign in which he intends actively to participate.—Reuter.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

IS THE IDEAL REMEDY FOR

PAINS AFTER EATING
FLATULENCE
HEADACHES
BILIOUSNESS
ACIDITY
CONSTIPATION
INDIGESTION

One of the most common symptoms of Indigestion is that which takes the form of pains after eating: evidence that your digestive organs are not capable of properly performing their functions.

To tone, strengthen and stimulate stomach, liver and bowels—the principal organs of digestion—you should take Mother Seigel's Syrup. This digestive remedy goes to the root cause of the trouble and eradicates it, and enables you to digest what you eat and to secure from food the nourishment it contains.

Put it to the test after your next meal. Mother Seigel's Syrup is also obtainable in Tablet form.

STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLES



Odol Tooth Paste & Liquid
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

TENNIS AT BELGAUM.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

An open lawn tennis championship tournament is decided to be held at Belgaum next month. The events are open to all comers (amateurs), but the Committee reserve the rights of rejecting any entry without giving reasons. The events will be played on the Lawn Tennis Courts of the Belgaum Club and all arrangements will be under the control of the Committee. The tournment will commence on Wednesday 7th May at 7 A. M. and is estimated to last for a week. The entrance fee is Rs. 10 for each pair in Doubles and Rs. 5 for each player in Single and must be sent with the entrance applications. Each match will be decided by the best of three sets. Silver cups will be given away as prizes to the winners and Silver medals to the runners up. The entries will be closed on the 4th May and the drawing will take place on the 5th May at 6-30 P. M. at the Social Club and Kreeda Bhuvan Hall. All entrance applications and fees should be forwarded to Mr. V. A. Desai, Honorary Secretary, Open Championship Tournament, Belgaum.

CONDITION OF SHEIKH MEMON STREET

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you not raise your powerful voice in favour of improving the Sheikh Memon Street, which is in a condition, which ill becomes to say "disgraceful." Our friends in the Corporation have a duty towards their constituents of Zaveri Bazar and market to perform, and will they see that an amendment is moved, when item No. 77 which runs as under is on the table. 77. Requesting approval to (1) Victoria Road from Victoria Gardens Road to Mount Road, (2) Mount Road from Love Lane to V. Road, being substituted for (1) Grant Road from Victoria Gardens Road to Falkland Road, (2) Clare Road from Parsi Statue to Sankle Street as roads for construction with 3 in sheet asphalt on 6 in. Cement Concrete. The amendment might propose that Sheikh Memon Street as a road for Construction be substituted.—Yours etc.

P. A. VAIDYA.

Bombay, April 22.

P. S.—An application signed by 86 merchants of Sheikh Memon Street is to-day sent to the President.

Vaidyaratha Kaviraj Jogendranath Sen, President-elect of the 14th All-India Ayurvedic Conference at Colombo arrived in Madras on the 21st morning from Calcutta and was given an "At Home" by the members of the All-India Ayurvda Mahamandals of Madras and presented with an address of welcome. The Kaviraj and party left for Colombo on the 22nd.

It is understood that the Hon. V. M. Couts-Trotter, Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, leaves for England on six months' leave, and that Hon. Mr. Justice C. G. Spencer, will act as Chief Justice. Hon. Mr. Justice C. Madhavan Nair is going to England for the summer vacation and Hon. Mr. Justice Phillips is taking four months' leave in continuation of holidays.

TRADE AND FINANCE

WEEKLY REVIEW.

MONEY.

Monetary conditions during the week have again been exceptionally stringent with no relief to the position, but on the contrary the stringency has become accentuated. The reaction in the market has been mainly due to a renewed demand of finance for export, in particular from Madras for heavy despatches of cotton and other crops. Call money is quoted at 8 per cent. with more borrowers than lenders; the rates for fixed deposits for the two and three months period are quoted at about 7 to 7½ per cent.

From the weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of India, Government deposits show a decrease of Rs. 223.84 lakhs and the other deposits have also decreased by Rs. 40.52 lacs. The cash balance has decreased by the large figure of Rs. 237.93 lakhs and now stands at Rs. 12,04,04,000, the percentage being 11.65 as compared with 13.61 of last week. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 8 per cent.

The monetrry situation has precluded any revival of activity in the gilt-edged market which is dull. 3½ per cent. Paper is quoted at Rs. 67/9. 5 per cent. Loans due 1933 and 1945-55 are quoted at Rs. 97/11 and Rs. 98/11. 5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925 and 1928 changed hands at Rs. 102/14 and Rs. 104/2. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1926 and 1927 were quoted at Rs. 101/6 and Rs. 101/10, while business was placed in 1930 and 1931 at Rs. 103/2 and Rs. 103/8. 1932 Bonds are quoted at Rs. 104/2. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 108/6.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange during the period under report has remained notably firm with T. T. on London improving from 1s. 4-13/16d. to 1s. 4-15/16 for ready delivery. The tone of the market reflects the monetary position rather than influences from export business. At the higher level of rates the market is somewhat uncertain. The forward rates have considerably improved, business for May delivery being placed at as high as 1s. 4-27/32d, June at 1s. 4-25/32d.; there were sellers for deliveries July—August at 1s. 4-23/32d. The period under report has witnessed increased activity among exporters, while the enquiry for bullion remittances continues on a limited scale. Large purchases were made by the Imperial Bank of India for Government account and the total is estimated over £2 million, at rates varying between 1s. 4.21/42d. and 1s. 4-15/16d.

The consistent improvement in the dollar quotation of recent weeks has been carried still further, the quotation advancing from $4.34-7/8 to $4.40 but closing at $4.37½. This is mainly influenced by the better outlook on the question of reparations and the consequent improvement in the Continental exchanges. French francs have improved from 69.40 to 64.70 but close at 69.50. Belgian francs also improved from 80.70 to 76.20 but close at 80.70 and the Italian lira from 97.70 to 97.10, closing at 98.50.

The following are the figures for the India's Overseas trade for the month of March 1924:—Total imports of private merchandise Rs. 1931 lakhs. Total exports of private merchandise Rs. 4135 lakhs. Net movement of treasure import Rs. 403 lakhs. Net balance of trade including enfaced rupee paper in favour of India Rs. 1752 lakhs.

GOLD.

The fall in prices in the gold market has been continued during the period under report, but at the lower level of rates reached there would appear to be steadier tone due to an improved upcountry demand. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 94s. 11d, and 93s. 10d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 25/12/6 and Rs. 25/5/3 for ready, Rs. 25/12/6 and Rs. 25/5/3 for 21st April settlement and Rs. 25/13/3 and Rs. 25/6/3 for 19th May settlement. The rate for Sovereigns has declined from Rs. 16/4/6 to Rs. 16/2/6 for ready and from Rs. 16-4-6 to Rs. 16/2 for forward. The offtake has improved during the week and averages about 25,000 tolas a day and the stock is estimated at about 4 lakhs tolas excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £2,23,000/- gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £3,92,000/-. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 136,90,035/-. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £170,000.

SILVER.

There has been a continued depression of rates in the local silver market which has been carried further than the fall in London. Firmer sterling exchanged and the approach of the April settlement have been the main factors in the situation. It is estimated that the total visible supply from America at the moment is about 12,000 bars. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 33-5/16d. and 33d. for ready and 33¼d. and 33d. for forward. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London declined from 3s. 2-11/16d to 3s. 2-7/16d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 80/9 and Rs. 79/5 for ready, Rs. 80/9 and Rs. 79/5 for 24th April settlement and Rs. 80/15 and Rs 79/12 for 23rd May settlement. The offtake has improved and average about 250 bars a day and the stock is estimated at about 4,800 bars excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £60,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £1,85,000. The total import of siver during the week amounted to 323 bars and Rs. 1,30,414 in coins. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £ 20,000.

SHARES.

The trading week in the share market has been short due to the Easter Holidays, the market being open for only three days. Prices of Cotton mill shares have been from steady to firm, but business has been dull and trading has been mainly confined to inter-bazar transactions. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 691/4—685—693/12, Century Rs. 356/4—353/12—360; Cent. India Rs. 460—455—462/8; Crescent Rs. 230—221/4—230; Kohinoor Rs. 1070. New Great Rs. 361/4—348/12—358/12; Pearls Rs 511/4—506/4—517/8; Shapurji Rs. 331/4—340—345; Swadeshi Rs. 488/12—483/12—490; and Simplex Rs. 248/12—242/8—250.

The miscellaneous section still remains dull with very little business passing. Alcocks are quoted at Rs. 185. Bombay Burma Rs. 282/8; Bombay Tramway Rs. 88/2xd; and Tata deferred Rs. 85. Cement and Manganese shares were quiet; Bund's quoting Rs. 8/8; Katni ordinary Rs. 17/4 with deferreds at Rs. 175 and Shivrajpurs at Rs. 33/4. Railway shares are quiet but steady. Ahd. Prantij quoting Rs. 795xd., Central Provinces Rs. 100; Sindh Light Rs. 145 and Tapti Valley Rs. 602/8.

Bank shares were steady, Imperial Bank shares quoting Rs. 1395 with contributories Rs. 355. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 81/8 while those of the Central Bank at Rs. 25.

During the week at an Extra-ordinary General Meeting of the Stock Exchange Association, attended by only 30 members out of 2[illegible]0 members, a resolution was passed approving the minority report of the Enquiry Committee and authorising the Committee of the Association to submit to Government a detailed criticism of the majority report in response to Government's request to the Association to forward its views. The bone of contention has centred about rule 26 which the Enquiry Committee, as a measure to curb corners, recommended should be abolished. It is regrettable that this meeting took the course reported and has by its attitude challenged the main basis of the sound recommendations drawn up in the majority report of the Enquiry Committee.

CALCUTTA.

Jute shares have been dull in sympathy with the sharp decline in the price of Hessians which dropped from Rs. 15/6 to Rs. 14/12. Coal shares were steady while the miscellaneous section is still in a lethargic state.

PIECE-GOODS.

The cloth market has remained steady during the past week. There has not been much activity as the demand has subsided. The plague in the Punjab has disorganised business from that quarter. The financial stringency has checked the inquiry to a great extent. Values here have been well maintained in sympathy with the firmer tone of the Manchester Market. There can be no further demand for the Ramjan, but the requirements of the marriage festivities may continue to bring in some inquiries for cloths. Before the monsoon sets in there is no other auspicious occasion for which hopes can be centered for a revival of the demand and the season will then close. The only feature in favour of the merchants is that stocks here are light and fresh arrivals are not heavy. Manufacturers in Manchester, having secured fair orders, have been quoting higher rates and require distant time for deliveries. For white mulls the shipment time required is August/September. Substantial advances have been required on the prices of recent purchases, which has made business difficult to negotiate. Burnley and Blackburn firms have secured more orders than for a long time back. Some shippers are said to have bought their standard cloths on their own account on a fair scale. The manufacturers as well as the spinners have been trying their best to secure more remunerative rates for fresh business and full prices have had to be paid if goods are wanted. Calcutta is reported to have bought Grey Shirtings and Dhooties in fair lines recently. As buyers here are slow in raising their limits, several offers have not resulted in business. The organised short time movement has given considerable strength to the spinners of American yarns, who are rather difficult to deal with.

Grey Shirtings of Manchester make have been steady, with hardly any fluctuations in prices. Drills have been somewhat easier Grey Jaconets No. 18, No. 138 and No. 636 have been out of stock, but fresh goods by the S.S. "Massilia," which arrived on Wednesday last, will give some relief. In the meantime other qualities similar to these have met with a ready sale at higher rates. Liepman's White Shirtings No. 1500 have gone down to Rs. 28-8-0 per piece, fresh goods having arrived. White Mulls and Nainsooks have hardly shown any change in the absence of demand.

Local Mill cloths have not shown much activity and few transactions have resulted. The following sales have been reported:—About 500 Bales Calendered Shirtings of Elphinstone Mills at Rs. 1-5-6 and about 500 Bales of Calendered Shirtings and "X" quality shirtings of Meyer Sassoon Mills at Rs. 1-6-6 and Rs. 1/8/0 per lb. respectively.

It will not be out of place here to quote a passage from the lecture delivered at the City of London College by Mr. H.F. Lindsay, the Indian Trade Commissioner in London. "Lancashire," he said, "depended largely upon our exports trade to the East and particularly to India. The largest consumer of Lancashire goods was the Indian agriculturist. The index numbers of Calcutta prices showed that the cultivators to-day obtains, for his agricultural produce, prices only five per cent. higher than those which he was able to secure before the war; but largely owing to the shortage of the American cotton crop and the high value of cotton, he is paying for his cotton cloth actually 178 per cent more than in pre-war days. It was small wonder that his purchases of cotton cloth were greatly reduced and that Lancashire was suffering in consequence."

It will be remembered that in February 1924, the Bombay Mill-owners' Association had forwarded to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce a copy of a representation which they had addressed to the Government of India urging the abolition of the excise duty on cloth and the reduction of the import duty on mill stores and had expressed its strong desire that the Chamber should support the representation. The Committee in reply has informed the Mill-owners' Association that they were of opinion that, provided the Government of India were in a position to forego the revenue derived by the excise duty on cotton piece-goods, there is a logical reason for the retention of the duty in question and they were accordingly in favour of its abolition at as early a date as possible.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins. Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
GREY SHIRTINGS—				
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39×37 1/2/8	14	0	0
" 100,000	45× " "	15	12	0
" No. 33,000	45× " ..	15	0	0
" No. 2800	37× " ..	12	8	0
" No. 4545	38×38 ..	13	4	0
" No. 15600	44×38 ..	16	4	0
" No. 16000	" ..	16	12	0
" No. 17000	" ..	17	4	0
Graham's No. 2730	39× " ..	13	14	0
" No. 2750	45× " ..	15	8	0
" Yellow Horse	43×39	..		
" No. 2310	44×38 1/2	..		
Dewhursts BBB	38×38 1/2	21	0	0
" BB	38×38 1/2	18	0	0
" Rupee No. 5	38×38 1/2	16	8	0
Ritchie's No. 510	39×37 1/2/38	13	14	0
" No. 4462	41× " ..	14	0	0
Lyon's Shanker	39× " ..	14	0	0
Fleming's 1904/1906	45,48, 51×38 Avg.	19	4	0
GREY DRILLS—				
Pepperell's Dragon	29×40 Net	30	0	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26×40 ..	16	8	0
Mitsui's Elephant	29×40 Net	23	0	0
GREY JACONETS—				
Ralli's No. 18	45×22 ..	no stock		
" No. 138	40×22 ..	"		
" No. 636	44×22 ..	"		
WHITE SHIRTINGS—				
Liepman's No. 1500	32×42 ..	28	8	0
H. D. T. C. 40000	30×40 ..	30	0	0
Ralli's No 9889	33×40 ..	18	12	0
Forbes's K. B. 100	33×40 ..	..		
WHITE MULLS—				
Ralli's No. 6	41×19 ..	[illegible]		
" No. 60	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
" No. 600	[illegible]	[illegible]		
" No. 6000	[illegible]×19 ..	11	4	0
" No. 88	[illegible]	7	5	0
" No. 1270	[illegible]		15	0
" No. 81	[illegible]	8	2	0
No. 1440	36×20	6	4	0
" No. 5352	42×20 Net	10	8	0
" No. 2755	42×20 Net	11	8	0
" No. 1703	52×20 Net	14	12	0
Ritchie's No. 1200	27×18 ..	3	15	0
" No. 119	37×18 ..	5	2	0
" No. 229	42×18 ..	5	10	0
" No. 339	47×18 ..	6	2	0
" 1K/4K38",43"48"53×18 Avg.		..		
" No. 95	58×20 ..	7	15	0
" No. 66999	40×18 ..	5	10	0
" No. 86999	40×18 ..	6	2	0
" No. 775	40×18 ..	6	4	0
" No. 875	45×18 ..	6	12	0
" No. 975	50×18 ..	7	4	0
" No. 615	50×18 ..	7	2	0
Graham's Baloon	38×20 ..	7	15	0
Greaves' No. 5060	27×18 ..	..		
WHITE NAINSOOKS—				
Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27×18 ..	4	14	0
No. 61/81	.. "	4	8	0
No. 1850	.. "	3	14	0
" No. 1900	.. "	4	4	0
" No. 2600	.. "	4	2	0
" No. 21021	.. "	4	4	0
" No. 39620 T. B.	38×22 ..	7	4	0
Graham's Nos. 55/5555	28×18 ..	6	8	0
" No. 95950/97970				
Saraswati	33×18 ..	..		
" Tijoo W/WWW	34×18 ..	6	0	0
" No. 50000	.. "	6	14	0
" No. 33340/33350/33360	..	7	8	0
Lyon's No. 454 5/5000 6767	28×18 ..	..		
Greaves' No. 30000/50000	"	..		
" No. 3000 T. B.	38×22 ..	..		
Ritchie's Nos. 5500/4510 5520	26×18 ..	4	10	0
S. W. Co's. Nos. 5500/5520 "Motor Car"	..	4	10	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent. on Grey and four per cent. on White Goods.

YARN MARKET.

BOMBAY, April 25.

Soon after the holidays, the American market declined sharp and as a result the steadiness which was experienced before the holidays and which inspired hope of some improvement in Yarns has again been lost sight of and our market is somewhat easy during this week. In English and Indian Yarns prices have not dropped whereas in Japanese Yarns, there has been decline in all counts owing to heavy sales by the Import Houses at much cheaper rates due to sudden decline in Exchange. There has been good turnover in Japanese Yarns for ready as well as forward and good sales have been effected. In other Yarns turnover is small and not encouraging.

English Yarns keep on steady for ready delivery. In some cases there is scarcity as the Manchester prices are still unworkable, though the latest advices show that the prices are sagging there. Except in some bales of double yarns, there is practically no much forward business to record. Corps are also neglected owing to higher prices.

Considerable fall in Japanese exchange combined with the weaker advices from New York has enabled the Japanese Import Houses to sell Yarns at attractive rates, and they have not lost the opportunity to do so. As a matter of fact they have been offering and offerings at inducing limits, and business of about two thousand bales has been recorded during this short week. Even at the present level the exchange is not steady, and it is difficult to say anything definite about its future course, but the general opinion is that the bottom has reached. Sampin remains steady about 325.

Indian Mills do not record good sales now-a-days owing to absence of good demand as also due to their higher quotations on account of the position of Cotton. There has been a sale of about a thousand bales in different counts and in small lots, especially in 10s. and 12s. for the local market but the dealers are not inclined to effect large purchases in view of the very unsteady markets and absence of good offtake for a long time.

General tone is easy, and though we do not look for much lower prices we do not anticipate good demand or higher prices unless cotton comes to the rescue.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review the Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole indicate a sharp decline both in Liverpool and New York as compared with last week. At the outset the markets broke heavily under the presure of Wall Street and local traders as well as speculative selling proved somewhat on shorts covering and Commission Houses buying.

Since Easter Holidays the American markets indicate a declining tendency so that values have once again given way considerably and what advance we had gained in the past two weeks has now been practically lost. The main reasons for the sharp decline according to cable advices recently coming to hand from Home, are due to the following factors:—

(1) Improved weather conditions.
(2) Weakness in stock markets.
(3) Unsatisfatory United States Textile trade reports.

All these bearish influences have naturally affected the American sentiment to a great extent, and besides exert a very restraining effect on any return to "bullish" enthusiasm for the time being, so that our steadiness and inclination to advance have proved a failure. Signs are once again apparent in America of a less confident feeling on the part of the "Bull" operators and it remains to be seen what course the market will take in the immediate future as a good deal depends upon the outlook of the weather conditions and should we experience a week or two of cold weather it would naturally make up the ground lost. The anxiety as regards the outturn of next season's yield will be continually in the minds of the consuming world owing to the absolute necessity of a large crop next year.

The demand for American spot has been good during the week and a moderate turnover has resulted. Should trade conditions improve in the near future there is every likelihood of an increased demand.

Boardly speaking, we can see no reason at present to change the views hitherto held by us although we fully realise that any further improvement in weather conditions may bring forth a sentimental decline. Bearing in mind what happened last year, it seems to us a foolish idea to depress prices in the expectation of new crop proving to give a good outturn, because there are still many months ahead before we are able to tell with any degree of confidence what the position will be, and during the interval conditions may quite easily change for the worst in which case the scarcity of cotton would be even more pronounced than is the case now, so that eventually there are in our opinion more chances for an advance than for a decline. Under these circumstances we recommend operators to remain conservatively "bullish" by effecting purchases should any material setbacks occur in the immediate future.

As regards the local market, owing to the intervention of the Easter Holidays the bazaar for forward transactions was only open for half the week and prices fluctuated within a narrow compass. We do not expect much movement either way in our market in the near future but should prices give way at any time, we think it a favourable opportunity to make purchases.

The offtake for Ready Cotton during the week was poor and buyers were far less keen than they had been some time back.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week —

	last week	this week
New York May ...	30.95	29.55—40
New York July ...	28.66	28.10—56
New York October ...	25.60	24.62—33
New York December ...	24.40	24.07—33
Liverpool May ...	17.90	17.19—71
Liverpool July ...	17.23	16.59—64
Liverpool October ...	14.84	14.41—43
Liverpool January ...	14.21	13.80—41

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M.G. Broach April/May opened on the 19th inst., at Rs. 575/- and declined to Rs. 573¾ on brokers selling, but again improved to Rs. 576/- on Commission Houses buying. On the 22nd inst., the market opened easier at Rs. 565½ in sympathy with lower advices reported from Home. On buying by prominent Shroffs and Commission Houses the prices advanced to Rs. 569½. In response to further decline in New York futures on the 23rd inst., the Bazar opened easier at Rs. 563½, and improved to Rs. 565/- on Bull operators buying. Selling by some Commission Houses caused the prices to give way to Rs. 563½, but the market again advanced to Rs. 567½ on prominent Shroffs and Bulls buying. On the 24th inst. the Bazar opened steady at Rs. 565¼ owing to a moderate advance in New York futures, and went up to Rs. 570/- on Shroffs and jobbers buying and after some fluctuations closed at Rs. 569/- on the same day.

Fine Oomra May opened at Rs. 565/- on the 19th inst., and going up to Rs. 566½ on general buying dropped to Rs. 557/- on Commission Houses selling. Around this level Bull operators were buyers and the values recovered to Rs. 565/-. On selling by Exporters the market dropped to Rs. 559/- but again improved to Rs. 564/- and after some fluctuations closed on the 24th inst. at Rs. 561¼. Fine Oomra July opened on the 19th inst. at Rs. 566/- and touching Rs. 567/- dropped to Rs. 558/- on general selling but again improved to Rs. 565/- on buying by Commission Houses. From this level prices gradually gave way to Rs. 559½ on Exporters selling and after sharp fluctuations closed on the 24th instant at Rs. 562/- F. G. Bengal May opened on the 19th inst. at Rs 532/- and closed on the 24th inst. at Rs. 528/- the highest being Rs. 532/- and the lowest Rs. 525/-. Whilst July opened at Rs. 535/- and closed at Rs. 530/- the highest being Rs. 535/- and the lowest Rs. 527/-.

SUGAR MARKET.

BOMBAY, April 25.

Since our last report we have experienced quiet market during the week with fair demand and large pressure to sell ready and near at hand positions and dealers having gone very nervous prices for ready sugars have been reduced by one rupee per cwt all round. New crop was not affected although speculators were depressing the market, Java reported quiet market and was pressing sales for April shipment and business was done 26/10 to 26/4 F.B. Harbour. Since last two days reports from Cuba is better and in sympathy with Cuba Java has become firmer Karachi reported a very quiet market during the week prices declined heavily with no business. Calcutta was also quiet without any buyers. Cuba and America have improved considerably after the decline with good business doing. We expect present prices too low and early recovery.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

TMO ready Rs 25 27s. FBH stocks 10,000 Bags.
TMO April 26/5s. FBH stocks 10,000 Bags.
TMO June/July 24/2s. FBH stocks 10,000 Bags.
TMO July/Sept. 23/4s. FBH stocks 10,000 Bags.
Bee. ready Rs. 24-10.0 to 24/12/0 FBH stocks 40,000 Bags.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Through Messrs Husein Abdul Rehman &Co.)
Bombay, 25th April 1924, 5 p.m.

Yesterday evening the rising tide in New Crop prices continued to an upward move. Late in the evening New Crop prices were quoted at Sh. 24/4 and 23/6 respectively.

To-day the market has opened with a steady tone maintaining yesterday's closing quotations. In the course of the day however, at the instance of New York market, the local market took to a rapidly declining tendency all round. Specially in Old Crop. Old Crop prices have thus suffered a drop of 6d. and New Crop of 2 to 3d. per cwt. Ready prices are also not unaffected. Spot sugar is quoted at Rs. 24/12 per cwt. A similar decline of 2 to 4 as. in transhipment rates also. To-day's purchase demand has been on a meagre scale, as shown by to-day's offtake for local consumptions amounting to 28000 bags.

We quote the following as to-day's closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar ready Rs. 24/12 per cwt.
Fine White Java Transhipment Ex. Bond, Rs. 19/12 per cwt.
Fine White Java Transhipment S. S. Kohinur, Rs. 19-8 per cwt.
Fine White Java Shipment March Sh. 26/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Fine White Java Shipment April, Sh. 26 per cwt. F. B. H.
Fine White Java Shipment June-July. Sh. 24/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Fine White Java Shipment July-Sept. Sh. 23/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Continental B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 24/10 per cwt.

CHEMICALS.

BOMBAY, April 25.

There have been no important fluctuations in the prices of heavy chemicals, excepting Bleaching powder owing to sudden scarcity has rapidly advanced and is quoted at Rs. 40 or so, but these prices are nominal since very little business is transacted in absence of available stock. Brown sugar lead Zinc Chloride, Aniline salt, Caustic soda, Sodium Sulphide and Hydrosulphide soda have been ruling very easy, and the demand is also very insignificant.

There is some activity only in Epsom salt and Magnesium Chloride, which are quoted at Rs. 4/4/0 and Rs. 3/14/0 respectively. Home price for Epsom salt has been varying at 4/10/0 and for Magnesium Chloride at per ton CIF Bombay.

Sulphate of Alumina has changed hands Rs 9/8/0 per cwt. Zinc Chloride saw a small demand at Rs 24 per cwt. and Calcium chloride at Rs. 5/8/0.

Quotations are:—
Epsom salt Rs. 4-4-0.
Antimony salt Rs. 0-9-0.
Acetate lead-white Rs. 36-0-0.
Bleaching powder Rs. 40-0-0.
Potassium Chlorate Rs. 0-3-6.
Caustic soda Rs. 22-8-0.
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 3-14-0.
Dextrine Rs. 21-0-0.
Sodium Sulphide Rs 14-0-0.
Acetic acid Rs. 0-8-6.
Aniline salt Rs. 0-10-6.
Glauber salt Rs. 4-0-0.
Acetate lead Brown Rs. 39-0-0.
Hydrosulphide soda B. A. S. F. Rs. 1-5-6.
Zinc Chloride Rs. 24-0-0.
Farina Rs. 17-0-0.
Bichromate soda Rs. 37-0-0.
Oxalic acid Rs. 33-0-0.

MILL STORES.

BOMBAY, April 25.

The market continued lifeless without any apparent vitality. Prices have been easy, with quite a limited demand, and the mills being very poor buyers, as several of the mills are not working in full swing. Immediate outlook of the market seems to bearish, and stock holders are rather nervous and are not inclined to overstock.

Cotton Healds which were expected to go up have been steady at Rs. 1-12-9, while lots are offered at much cheaper prices. Home price is nearly 24d. CIF Bombay. 48 counts have comparatively better demand and fetch half an anna more in price. Reeds are quoted at Rs. 0-3-7. Woolen goods are quiet.

English Bobbins kept in demand but the prices offered are steadily going down. Rovings English have now been quoted at Rs. 28 while Japanese at Rs. 24 per gross. Slubbings Japanese changed hands at Rs. 23. There is some scarcity of Ring Rabbeth 5" Enamel, Weft and Universal pirns are silent.

The quotation are:—
Healds 15/40s Rs 1-12-9.
Reeds Rs. 0-3-7.
Roller Cloth 16-oz-Ken Rs. 8-4-0.
Scroll Bandings Rs. 1-6-0.
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2-6-0.
Fillets emery Rs. 0-3-6.
Sizing flannel-twill-62 Rs. 3-12-0.
Slubbing tubes Japan Rs. 24-0-0.
Roving tubes Japan Rs. 23-8-0.
Pirns Conical-5" Rs. 8-0-0.
Pirns-Weft 6" Var Rs. 7-0-0.
Ring Rabbeth-5"-Snamel Rs. 10-0-0.
Dobby Harness Rs. 24-0-0.
Card cans Fibre Rs. 3-8-0.

THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, April 24.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Khadi ..			
Textile	1	2	3
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone	1	2	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches			
Standard per lb.	1	9	0
Century per lb.	1	8	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	9	0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	8	3
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb	1	7	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	8	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth × Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	9
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	9
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40			
Textile(Hand) per lb.	1	7	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb	1	7	6
Century (Bugle) per lb	1	6	9
Pehelw	1	6	0
Ghula	1	6	0
Salita:—			
Pebaney per lb.	1	6	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	0
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	10	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	10	0
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	7	0	0
Phoenix per piece	7	0	0
Swan Finlay per piece	7	0	0
Hindustan per piece	7	4	0
Pearl	7	8	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	8	6	0
Bombay United per piece	8	4	0
Black Check			
Textile per piece	9	10	0
E D Rachael			
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl	13	0	0
Hindustani	13	0	0

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on 18th April, 1924:—

LIABILITIES.	
Subscribed Capital	11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up	5,62 50 000
Reserve	4,45 00 000
Public Deposits	19,76 10 000
Other Deposits	71,96 60 000
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	10,00 00 000
Sundries	1,52 18 000
Rupees	1,13,35 38 000
ASSETS.	
Government Securities	10,64 07 000
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,21 83 000
Loans	26,37 21 000
Cash Credits	43,62 15 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	14,10 26 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	39 19 000
Dead Stock	2,53 07 000
Sundries	52 78 000
Balances with other Banks	1,90 78 000
	1,01,31 34 000
Cash	12,04 04 000
Rupees	1,13,35 38 000

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, April, 25.

Descriptions	Spot prices 24-4-24	17-4-24
Bengals F. G.	536	539
Punjab F. G.	535	539
Broach F. G	584	585
Oomras Fine	573	583
Muttia F.	558	[illegible]
Khandesh	[illegible]	573

Hedge Contracts.	Futures. 24-4-24	Settlement Rates. 17-4-24	25-4-24
Bengals May	530	534	5[illegible]9
July	532	533	531
Broach, April/May	568	579	571
Oomra F. May	561	569	563
July	523	570	564
Southerns, G. May/June	586	594	589

Receipts for the week ending 24th April 1924 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1924	Bales. 1923
Bengals	6432	5491
Oomras	36635	18068
Dholleras	4171	21467
Broach	9435	30270
Southerns	12279	11325
Persians	23	59
Americans	..	..
Egyptians	111	..
East Africans	29	40
Other sorts	..	..
Total	63346	81746

Exports for the week ending 24th April 1924.

	Bales.
Europe U. K.	3449
" Continent	3077
China	13800
Japan	1662
Coast Ports	..
Total	36[illegible]40
Afloat in harbour Europe	25633
China, Japan and Coast Ports	18420
Total	44053

Receipts from 1st September 1923 to 24th April 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20
2844[illegible]52	2910576	2558270	191[illegible]134	2458280

Exports from 1st September 1923 to 24th April 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20
U. K.	130405	93487			
Continent.	723212	500663	425677	363824	405983
China	15775	278070	22973	15961	88527
Japan	1066735	1209535	909341	563457	1165165
Coast Ports*	43736	38718	6835	12999	11306
Total	2181863	2120473	1591787	1092241	1671581

*Including 21338 bales for U. S. of America.

Bombay, April 25.

Total exports by rail from 1st September 1923 to 24th April 1924 17,755 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters Mills and dealers in Bombay on 24th April 1924 9,28,378* bales.

*Mill consumption for the week ending 24-4-24 has been taken as 12,692 bales on the basis of 55,000 bales per month.

Erratum:—The estimated monthly mill consumption was erroneously shown as the weekly consumption for the weeks ending 3rd, 10th and 17th April 1924.

The correct figures are:—

Weekly consumption for the week ending 3-4-24 9230 bales Stocks 933521.

Weekly consumption for the week ending 10-4-24 11538 bales Stocks 929114.

Weekly consumption for the week ending 17-4-24 12692 bales Stocks 911250.

Note:—The figures of shipments are prepared carefully from the returns available but are subject to correction on publication of ships manifests.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 24th April 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.783 in.
Temperature of Air	85.6 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.7 "
Dew Point	75.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	73.% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	91.3 "
Minimum	81.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW.NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	171 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

HIGH WATER. Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	May	h. m.	ft. in	May	h. m.	ft. in
F.	25	3 13		25	9 24	16 10
		16 14	25 10		22 56	19 8
Sat.	26	9 10	27 4	26	8 26	19
		12 34	29 7		20 24	18
S.	27	5 42	24 6	27	0 25	19 8
		18 44	26 5		11 5[illegible]	18 6
M.	28	7 10	24 8	28	1 3[illegible]	19 0
		19 53	26 [illegible]		13 18	18 11
Tu.	29	8 24	25 3	29	2 29	18 4
		20 47	26 7		14 25	18 11
W.	30	9 20	24 0	30	3 16	17 9
		21 31	26 0		15 1[illegible]	18 10
Th	1	10 3	26 8	1	3 51	17 2
		22 7	26 9		15 56	18 9

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT AT LLOYD BANK.

LAWSON TO BE BROUGHT TO INDIA.

The Bombay City Police, we understand, have deputed Inspector H. Lyons of the Criminal Investigation Department, to go to England and bring T. D. Lawson to Bombay in connection with the charge preferred against him by the local manager of the Lloyd Bank for the alleged embezzlement of a huge sum of money extending over Rs. two lakhs. Inspector Lyons will sail by s.s. "Macedonia" to-day with the necessary documents to secure Lawson's arrest. It will be remembered a Reuter's message stated three days ago that Lawson was remanded on bail by the London Magistrate pending the arrival of a police official with the warrant of his arrest.

REGRET FOR RINGING TRAMWAY BELL

Mr. B. S. Chinoy, the Accident and Prosecuting officer of the Bombay Tramway Company charged Mr. M. S. Rajadhyax, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala at the Girgaum Police Court for ringing the tramway bell.

Mr. V. F. Vickaji, Bar-at-Law appeared for the complainant. The facts are that on the 17th March last the accused was seated on the rear seat of a tram car proceeding from Golpitha to Sandhurst Road. On a number of passengers jumping into the tram the Traffic Regulator whistled for the tram to stop to remove the excess passengers when the accused rang the bell twice—a signal for starting the tram. Mr. Fraser of the Tramway Company remonstrated with accused, but Mr. Rajadhyax was defiant. On the case being called up the accused expressed his regret and paid Rs. 15 into the poor box of the Tramway Company.

BARKER & HOOPER

(Coachbuilders, India), Ltd.

HAVE VARIOUS MODELS OF

MORRIS CARS

Ready for

Immediate Delivery.

PAYMENT CAN BE MADE BY

INSTALMENTS

French Bridge, BOMBAY. 'Phone 41774.

Kashmir Gate, DELHI. Phone 1362.

Telegrams:—"COACHWORK."

SIEMENS SCHUCKERT'S ALTERNATING CURRENT

CEILING FANS

WITH

MAKER'S FULL GUARANTEE

Ivory Color Body, Three Natural Color Aluminium Blades

56 and 48 inches Sweep

Three Speed Regulator with Off Position, Canopy, Shackle & Down Rod.

THE

Eastern Electric Light & Power Co.,

Empire Buildings. Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Telephones: 23771—20595—21072

Telegrams: EASTLIGHT BOMBAY.

Dr. DE JONGH'S

LIGHT-BROWN

COD LIVER OIL

Has for upwards of 70 years been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of **Consumption, Diseases** of the **Throat** and **Chest, Bronchitis, Asthma, Ailments** of **Children, Chronic Coughs** and **Colds,** and **all Wasting Diseases,** because it has the well-earned reputation of being **The Purest, Most Palatable, Most Easily Digested,** and **Most Speedily Efficacious.**

DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL is a Pure Natural Oil obtained only from fish caught in the region of the Lofoden Isles off the coast of Norway, and the greatest care has always been taken to ensure that no process in its preparation can conduce to the destruction either partial or total of the **Vitamines,** the abundance of which in Cod Liver Oil is responsible for the remarkable results achieved with it therapeutically. It is confidently thought that this is the sole reason why Dr. De Jongh's Oil has always been amongst the most highly recommended and the most highly valued preparation of this description.

Representatives in India: *Calcutta*: B. K. PAUL & CO. *Bombay*: LEVETUS LTD. *Madras*: WILSON & CO.

Sole Proprietors:

ANSAR HARFORD & CO. LTD

182 GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1

BEWARE OF FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS.

'BACK TO IRAN" MOVEMENT.

DEPARTURE OF A BAND OF PARSIS

Iran is increasingly attracting the attention of Zoroastrians of India, thanks to the prominence given to the "Back to Iran" Movement in these columns and other English and vernacular papers. Several enterprising Zoroastrians have gone there before now, and studied for themselves the local conditions, political, social and economical. But so far, it seems little, if any, effort has been made to the enormous advantages to be gained by enterprising men, representing different trades and professions, proceeding to the once mighty land after due organisation. It is, therefore, indeed worthy of note that a few enthusiastic Zoroastrians have actually set the ball rolling in banding themselves and proceeding there for studying local conditions and the various institutions connected with the Zoroastrian Anjumans in Iran, and also finding out what traffic and transport facilities (or the want of them) exist there. Thanks to the efforts of Mr. Pestonji Marker, who is well-known for his indefatigable zeal in establishing a Zoroastrian Orphanage in Iran and for the great interest he takes in the welfare of the few thousand Zoroastrians who have been living there for well-nigh 13 centuries, weathering all storms, he successfully organised a band of active enthusiastic Parsis who have wide experience of the trades and professions they represent, and as such can be expected to render good account of themselves, as will be seen from the following names:—

1. Mr. Phirozsha Guzder (Cotton Merchant); 2. Manecksha Fardunji Mulla (Electrician); 3 and 4. Messrs. Nasserwanji Framji Dalal and Framroze Pestonji Irani (Motor Mechanics); 5. Kaikhashru Ardeshar Fitter, (Secretary of the Iran League); 6. Mr. Gustad K. Nariman (Journalist and Orientalist) and Dr. Godrez Irani.

The party left Bombay on Monday last by the B. I. S. N. boat "Veeta" bound for Karachi where they will stay for about a week. From Karachi they will proceed by railway train to Quetta and Dozdab, and will thence proceed by motor cars to the interior of Persia, visiting Kerman, Yezd, etc. The programme of the itinerary will be arranged soon after the party reaches Iran. That their tour has aroused greatest interest, if not excitement, among the Parsis was evidenced by the fact that a large number of friends, admirers and well-wishers was present at the wharf, also the relatives of the tourists, among whom the presence of Hon. Mr. Justice Dinsha Furdoonji Mulla was very inspiring. And the gallant band of Zoroastrians, left the port amidst the heart-felt blessings and good wishes of all those who had gathered together and wished them a happy *bon voyage*.

The party, who will, besides the activities mentioned above, doubtless explore the divers avenues that exist in Iran for trade development, can rightly be called the advance party or the vanguard of the Army of the Back to Iran Movement, who will doubtless wage an inoffensive and non-violent war, in spite of the gloomy vaticinations of the pessimists and the croakings of the stay-at-homes, in the near future, and their activities will be watched with keen interest by their co-religionists in this land of hoary civilization. Indeed a strange destiny seems to have been reserved by Providence for India and Persia in this twentieth century. The movement doubtless augurs good for both the countries, the lands of prophets and Rishis.

En passant, it is worth while adding that Mirza Asad Ullah Khan Mani-ul-Mulk, Consul for Persia in Bombay, is taking a keen interest in this movement and is desirous of seeing the Parsis take great interest in the land of their ancestors. He has given every help to these tourists, and given them several letters of introduction to high personages which will undoubtedly facilitate their travelling. Indeed his utterance at the meeting at Sir H. C. Adenwala's Bungalow, Tardeo, last Khordad Sal Day, when he gave vent to his inmost feelings when he said that he "never felt himself so happy as when he saw or spoke to Parsis with whom he felt as if he had a bond of kinship," will ever be gratefully remembered by those who had heard him, and will be a proof of his ever taking interest in this movement.

MADRAS ELECTION SUIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 24.

The Madras election court dismissed today without costs the suit brought by Mr. Kavilapara Moopil Nayar against the election of Mr. K. Sadashiv Bhat to the Legislative Assembly from the West Coast Non-Mohmedan Constituency. The Commissioner held that no corrupt practice by the respondent was proved and the petition was therefore dismissed but in view of the findings of the respondent's conduct in mis-stating facts connected with the petitioner's voting on the salt-tax question in the Assembly, Commissioners, deciding that mis-statements affected only the public or political as opposed to personal character of the petitioner, directed that the respondent would not be entitled to claim any costs.

EVERYBODY NEEDS

laxative assistance sometimes. But it should be mild yet efficient, not harsh, griping and habit-forming like the old-fashioned pills and liquid purgatives.

PINKETTES

are laxative perfection. Gently but surely they work whilst you sleep, bringing relief and a sense of renewed freshness and fitness next morning. Of chemists, at 14 annas the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

PINKETTES KEEP YOU WELL.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co., etc.

DEMOCRACY AND EXCEPTIONAL MEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The common tendency of the people is always to look for an exceptional man. And herein lies the curse of the world. The Society, the Government, the business, the religion, the theatre, the science in fact everything else has been for an exceptional man. Kings, nobles, millionairs all have the same mania. In fact the whole humanity accepts the same gospel. Even the saints have had it.

But the mills of the Gods are grinding out that new thing in the world called democracy. Not the exceptional but the common people are coming into their own. The masses don't want leading. They want service. They do not need blooming genuises to tell them what to do; they want honest humble men who will carry out the popular will. Human nature is entirely too faulty to entrust any man or class with the business of guiding the destinies of the nation or any such antiquated falderal. For centuries the supposed exceptional men have governed the masses. And a pretty mess they have made of it. The invariable result has been that they have exploited the people for their own selfish interests. We in old days in India thought the British were the exceptional people. The unfortunate result is, as we see, the complete loss of freedom, complete suppression of the soul of India.

The developing agency of a nation, as of an individual, is responsibility. Only in freedom can a people grow. Freedom implies the making of many false steps, popular errors, unwise, passionate and serious faults; but a nation, like a boy has to make its own mistakes and learn manhood by practice.

We need not exceptional men, but common men, not extraordinary brains and shrewdness, but common honesty, not brilliant leadership, but real, true, old fashioned loyalty.

We don't want rulers at all, much less selfish bureaucrats; we want servants, men like Abraham Lincoln who understand what the people want, and govern only by doing their will. We don't want rulers who know better than we, we want those that know us, and love us, and are faithful to us. Such are our beloved Mahatmaji and good Mr. Andrews. And if such exceptional men were to be accepted as exceptional, then no one can quarrel with the word exceptional as commonly understood.—Yours, etc.,

BYRAM N. KHAMBATA.

Bombay, April 23.

"SWARAJISTS' PROMISE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Apropos the controversy regarding the 'Swarajists' promise', let me endorse every word of both the 'Press representative' and Mr. "I. N.", whose letters appeared in your issues of the 15th and the 18th instants. I am sorry Mr. D. V. Kelkar, whose contradiction of the 'Press Representative's' statement appears in your yesterday's issue, could not see the full support of the ear-witness, Mr. "I. N.", to the 'Press Representative's' assertion. It is true that between the Special correspondents', reports which cannot be expected to be detailed, and the A. P. I. summary of Deshbandhu Das' speech, the Deshbandhu's distinct and unqualified declaration to the effect that, if his counsel should prevail he would ask the Swarajists to withdraw from the Councils, in case they found themselves in a minority in them, has been lost to the press. But, I think the ear-witnesses' reports are more reliable, and I wish Mr. D. V. Kelkar had refrained from entering his contradiction. His attribution of motives and the pronouncement of the 'Press Representative's' incapacity to report correctly, are to say the least quite uncharitable. I who was present at the special session humbly lend my endorsement to the "Press Representatives'" statement, and quote the following from the earlier portion of the Deshabandhu's speech, for what it is worth. The Deshbandhu said: "I declare to you that I stick to the principle of Non-violent Non-Cooperation, and will have nothing to do with those who go there (Councils) for little crumbs at the Legislative tables. *Either I stand in the Councils to wreck the monsters of Reforms, or I do not go there at all.*" Even from what Mr. Kelkar has quoted, "I will keep these seats like so many lamps of N. C. O. burning", speaks for itself.—Yours, etc.,

R. S. NIMBKAR.

Poona, April 22.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

ADVOCACY OF FORMATION OF MAHOMEDAN PARTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 24.

A meeting of the Committee of the Central National Mahomedan Association, presided over by Mr. Mahabub Ali, M.L.C., passed resolutions advocating the formation of a Mahomedan Party in the Bengal Council to safeguard Moslem interests and urging Mr. C. R. Das to give effect to the Bengal Hindu-Moslem Pact as regards the percentage of appointments in the Calcutta Corporation. It was stated that the proposed Party would aim at constitutional progress for the attainment of Swaraj within the Empire.



Plenty of pure unadulterated milk!

There is milk in India, for you, for everybody. Milk in any quantity, as fresh and pure and nourishing as any in the world. It is Glaxo, the solids of the pure rich milk of grass-fed dairy cows, made and kept free from contamination by the Glaxo Process. Glaxo needs only the addition of hot, boiled water to provide instantly the required quantity of rich, fresh, uncontaminated milk, suitable for any milk purpose, from a complete food for Baby to the making of puddings or ices. Put an end to your "milk worries" to-day. Make a rule never to be without Glaxo, and you will never be without a supply of pure, safe milk.

Glaxo

The Super-Milk

for Infants, Growing Children, Invalids, the Aged, and General Household Use

Tins of Glaxo specially packed for the Indian Market always bear the "Glaxo Baby" on the centre panel and the wording "for consumption in the tropics." The food contained in tins so marked is guaranteed fresh by the makers. Do not purchase any tins which do not bear the above trade mark and wording.

Proprietors: Joseph Nathan & Co., Ltd. London & New Zealand.



JUST OUT

THE LATEST FOX-TROTS

Played by Famous Dance Orchestras,

Maggie! Yes Ma'am, Little Butterfly,
Cut yourself a piece of cake,
Tell me a story, Bajadere,
I love you, O! Harold!
When June comes along with a song,

on

"His Master's Voice" Records

Call at any authorised dealers and hear these and many others.

The Gramophone Company, Ltd.

Post Box 43 CALCUTTA

No. 328.

Post Box 118 BOMBAY

ABOLISH HANGING.

CAMPAIGN TO ORGANISE PUBLIC OPINION.

An appeal for help to carry on the campaign organised by the Committee for the Abolition of the Death Penalty is made in a letter to the "Daily Herald," signed by Lady Clare Annesley, Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., Mr. H. Baillie Weaver, and Miss Eva Gore-Booth and Miss Esther Roper (Hon. Secretaries of the Committee).

In the letter they state that "there is a general feeling that the reform (the abolition of capital punishment) is overdue, and that, further, it is the necessary first step in any movement for the betterment of prison conditions.

"This committee is inaugurating a campaign throughout the country to organise public opinion on this subject, and bring it to bear on the House of Commons.

"No Government, however enlightened, can carry through such a reform without the backing of coherently expressed public opinion.

"We want help both in the way of money and local workers in all parts of the country."

Cheques should be made payable to the treasurer, Lady Clare Annesley, 14, Frognal-gardens, N.W.3.

IT'S the TIME SAVED that MAKES real PROFIT

"B. & D." DOING A BETTER JOB QUICKER IS WHAT MAKES REAL WORK-SHOP PROFITS.



Jacob's Chuck Regular Equipment.

The "B. & D." Portable Electric Drills save Time, Labor and Expense—and increase profits. "PISTOL GRIP AND TRIGGER SWITCH" are famed all over the world. Runs both D.C. and A.C. 230 volts. Can be had either for 3/8 or 1/2 inch Drills.

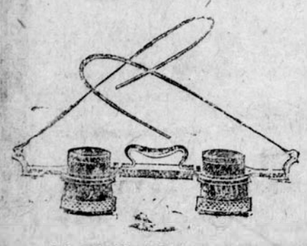
A Portable Electric Drill is the cheapest tool a service station can buy—even if it costs twice the price. The "B. & D." can be used as a Drill, valve grinder, a small lathe, a carbon remover, a bench drill and many others.

Drill ⅜" Rs. 360-0 each Drill ½" Rs. 445-0 each.

The Advance Motor Co.,

New Queen's Road, ... BOMBAY.

Wire: "Automotive."



THE THEATROSCOPE

A wonderfully compact binocular of good magnification which stays in front of your eyes, like ordinary spectacles, without holding it. Very light, neat and compact.

BALIWALLA & HOMI

(Opticians)

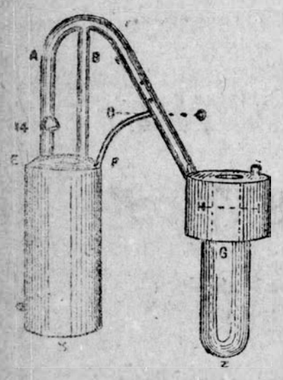
279, Hornby Road, (Opp. Whiteaway) & 219, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Makers Of Distinctive Spectacles and Eyeglasses.

Awarded Several Gold Medal.

ICE.

Pure Ice without Ether or Ammonia, made at home simply with Fire.



FIRST COST IS THE ONLY COST.

APPLY FOR FREE LIST TO

ALEX. BRAULT.

(Established at Calcutta since 1886.)

7-1, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE EAST FOR MANY NOVELTIES.

PRIMUS-LANDI LAMPS

OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1923.

PRIMUS FLAMME BLEUE

PETROL AND KEROSINE STOVES OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1923.

PRIMUS PREMIUM BONDS.

BOOKLET Posted free on Application.

COCOGEM

WHAT IS COCOGEM

COCOGEM is the new All-India vegetable cooking shortening.

COCOGEM is manufactured from the purest Malabar coconut oil with all objectionable odour, flavour, and palatebiting acidity removed by our special refining and superdeodorizing processes

COCOGEM is produced only in automatic machinery and is guaranteed to be untouched by hand. It is sterilized by super-heated steam and packed only in new, clean, sanitary tins.

COCOGEM is the only cooking shortening that fulfils every religious, caste, and sanitary requirements of All-India.

COCOGEM CONSUMMATES COOKING.

Sole Distributors for Bombay (excluding Sindh.)

NOWROJI HORMASJI & CO.,

227, Frere Road, Fort

BOMBAY.

1

The Best of Lubrication With a Service Reputation

KEYSTONE TRADE MARK Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

GREASE

The Master Lubricant Since 1884.

Agents:—

Symington Cox and Co., Ltd.

58, Forbes, Street.

RECENT RESEARCH IN COTTON INDUSTRY

NEW LIGHT ON SPINNING PROBLEMS.

Dr. A. E. Oxley gave an address to the members of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, in mail week, on physical research in the cotton industry. The address was largely a description of important experiments that have recently been carried out at the Shirley Institute, Didsbury, the object being to show how scientific methods of a physical character could be applied in interpreting some of the difficult problems which a raw textile material like cotton presents.

It was only within the last two or three years, he said, that the physicist had had a chance to say anything about textiles, the chemist hitherto having possession of the field. But when it was borne in mind that physics represented the exact side of engeneering, and how deeply machinery was involved in the production of cotton goods, the right of the physicist to have a say in the industry would be recognised.

One of the difficulties of research was that cotton fibres were so variable in convolution, length, and diameter. No two were alike. For purposes of measurement, therefore, very large numbers of fibres had to be taken, and a very large number of values and properties brought out, from which by statistical reasoning representative numbers could be prepared.

One of the vital questions to a spinner was whether the twist in the thread he had prepared was uniform. At the Shirley Institute a scientific method had been devised of measuring and recording automatically the variation of twist hardness. The lecturer showed, by means of some of these records, that in mule yarns there was a periodic variation of twist, and he concluded that this was due to the intermittent mechanism of the mule. In ring frame spinning, in which the process was continuous, the yarn showed no periodic variation in the twist; but it showed greater variations of "evenness," due to irregularities of the roving. With variations of twist there were variations of breaking load. These were periodic in mule yarns, but not in ring yarn.

The question of high and low draft yarns was one of very great importance. In the ordinary low draft system it was common to have a draft of 5 to 7, but at the Shirley Institute yarns had been examined where the final draft was 20, introduced on the ring spinning frame by leaving out either the "intermediate" or the rover. As a result of investigation it was possible to say that high draft and low draft yarns were virtually as good as one another. The draft could be increased from 5 to 20 without any detrimental effect on the final thread. He had often heard spinners say that a certain system of drafting cotton "plucked the fibre" and caused damage, but he thought the proof conclusive that the high draft system did not damage the fibres.

Discussing the effect of oscillating stresses similar to those which occur in the loom, and also the extension of yarns when submitted to such oscillation, Dr. Oxley went on to say that the variations in both mule and ring yarns were of primary importance when single yarns were doubled, the doubling twist being determined by the variations in the twistings, of the singles. The result was very clearly brought out in a photograph of the brightness of the lustre of doubled yarns, and Dr. Oxley said it had a most important bearing on the uniformity of the light reflected from woven or knitted fabrics.

GOVT. MUST TAKE INITIATIVE

MR. RANGACHARI INTERVIEWED BY "DAILY HERALD,

"There is a strong body of influential people in India," said Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, Deputy President of the Indian Legislative Assembly (which recently threw out the Government's Finance Bill), to the "Daily Herald" representative in mail week "which is trying to keep up the tie between India and the Empire; but, frankly speaking, the movement for separation is rapidly extending, and unless something tangible in the shape of further constitutional reforms is done, within two or three years' time it will be beyond our control or the control of anybody at all.

"We, the Independents, were trying hard to bring round the Swaraj Party to the view that Lord Olivier's statement left the door open for consultation, but the statement of Mr. Richards in the House of Commons on March 10 practically cut the ground from under our feet.

"There is not one single educated Indian who will agree to anything but a radical change in the constitution of India. The present system must be changed. The sooner it is done the better for India and the Empire.

"I am sure" continued this shrewd politician, "the leaders of the Swaraj Party would willingly come over to England and discuss the situation with responsible British statesmen if they were invited to do so. But the Government here must take the initiative."

In the course of his reply, the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy wired to the Commissioner stating that His Excellency the Viceroy desires him to thank him for his message, and that he wished the Indian section of the Exhibition all success.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MRS. NAIDU'S TOUR.

A Johannesburg Correspondent writes in the "Manchester Guardian":—

Indian opinion and Indian influence throughout the Union of South Africa are being mobilised in order that a campaign of the passive type devised by Mahatma Gandhi may be conducted against the Class Areas Bill, should it go through Parliament. Opposition is directed against the principle of the bill. The Minister of the Interior (the Hon. Patrick Duncan, C.M.G.) was very conciliatory in his attitude towards the last Indian deputation that waited upon him, offering reassurances on points that were not clearly understood and even hinting at the possibility of the Government conceding the important point that the Indian holders of leases in a European class area would be entitled to renew them indefinitely. This concession would prevent the bill, in practice, from being used effectively to bring about segregation of the Indians. Such a compromise might satisfy the Indian community if their material interests only were involved. They have been unable however, to reconcile themselves to the stigma of inferiority which the bill imposes on them, and are determined to resist it with all the strength at their command.

They have recently been fortified in their resolve by the impassioned exhortations of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the Indian educationalist and poet, who came on to the Union after her visit to Kenya. By the force of her personality she had been able to sway her compatriots completely over to the idealistic or, as she would term it, spiritual view of the whole matter. . . . "I stand before you here and now with a message from the Indian nation," she announced to a large gathering of Indians in Johannesburg; "a nation," she proceeded, "that is no longer asleep, disunited, or in doubt or perplexity as to its own destiny within its own borders and across the seas. On behalf of my nation I have brought you an assurance; not with impunity shall any nation, any Government, any authority, no matter how strong, dare to trample upon your inalienable birth-right to equal status." At every meeting she proclaims that she has this message from India: "Within the Empire if possible, outside the Empire if necessary, and South Africa shall decide the issue for the Empire." She is bitter in her references to the Jews, and has stated quite bluntly that she considers that trade jealousy on their part is largely responsible for the bill. To the Jews she said: "Remember your own persecution and how you were treated centuries ago in India."

At a meeting of Indians only she subjected them to a merciless harangue on their shortcomings and delinquencies, making them very uncomfortable indeed, and but for her overpowering personality she would have found her audience become hostile. Her references to the Jews were recanted, but she made her peace with them, and the Chief Rabbi, Dr. J. L. Landau, has presented her with a copy of his "Modern Hebrew Literature," inscribed, in Hebrew "To the famous poetess who fights the battle of her people." One must add that her personal charm and her transparent sincerity have gained her innumerable admirers and well-wishers amongst the Europeans.

?

The IMPORTANT QUESTION WHERE TO BUY YOUR SUMMER REQUIREMENTS CAN BE SOLVED AT

THE Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Company, Ltd.

(1) TIMES BUILDING, FORT,
(2) NARSINGH MANSION CARNAC ROAD,
(3) PRINCESS STREET,
(4) BUDHWAR PETH, POONA
(5) CANTONEMENT, POONA
(6) COCHIN

A SPECIALITY OF SUITINGS & SHIRTINGS

GLASS TILES

(SKY LIGHTS)

The only manufacturers of Glass Roofing Tiles in India



Dimensions:— 16" × 9" [Exactly fit with any Standard Mangalore Tile]

Tint:— A very agreeable greenish tint, allowing sufficient light, free from dust & the heat of the Sun.

Price:— Rs. 48/- per Doz. packed very safely in sound crates and delivered free at the Karad Railway Stn.

(M. S. M. RY.)

Ogale Glass Works, Ltd,

OGALEVADI (Aundh State) Dist. Satara.

Mellin's has suited her admirably

in the trying Indian Climate.

So the mother of this happy little one-year-old girl writes from 'The Croft,' Lahore. Mellin's Food is admirable and successful for children of all ages, because when prepared as directed, it provides the proper substitute for mother's milk in the tropics.



Mellin's Food

IS UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Every mother should read "The Care of Infants in India," sent FREE by

LATHAM ABERCROMBIE & CO., BOMBAY.

The latest Music can be heard month by month on "His Master's Voice" RECORDS

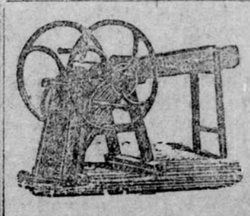
Be sure you have a Gramophone bearing the World famous Trademark

Write for lists and name of nearest dealer.



THE GRAMOPHONE COMPANY, LTD.

CALCUTTA Post Box 45 BOMBAY No. 310 • 28, Rampart Row



Hand Treadle and Power CHAFF CUTTERS

German DEEP Ploughs for Heavy Soils

Hand Crushing MILLS for Household Purposes and Druggists

Sole Agents: S. NAVALKAR & SONS

Bombay 2 and Poona

Agricultural & General Merchants & Importers:

A

A QUICK RETURN TO LOST POWER.

ANANGA PROBHA

YAKUTI

ensures by restoring and retaining the vital fluid lost due to old age and excesses of youth. This Shastric preparation of musk, gold and makardwajaras, infuses vigour and virility into the most incapable and impotent making them active and strong in a very short time.

Price a phial of 30 pills at Rs. 10.

RAJVAIDYA NARAYANJI KESHABJI.

177, (B) Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE,

of 26 years' fame all over the world.

Letter No. of the firm 37479.

I am surely glad to declare that all my patients who took the specifics for diabet and for Asthma, have been perfectly cured.

I have certainly been astonished to see the activity of those specifics, sent by K. P. Ray and J.P. Ray Bros., Benares City.

Yours faithfully,

MONMATHA NATH GUHA.

Medical Officer, Punga (Rangpur).

10-7-20.

Address:—K.P. Ray and J.P. Ray, Bros. Dept. No. 5, Benares City.

Note.—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.

(6)

GENUINE

GENUINE

GENUINE

COOKSON & Co.

LIMITED.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, ENGLAND

(*ESTABLISHED* 1704)

Are the largest producers of :

WHITE LEAD

RED LEAD in the British Empire.

LITHARGE

As they actually manufacture the products, they can and do, guarantee the purity of their goods.

EVERY OUNCE CARRIES

DELICATE QUALITY C&Co COOKSON'S

THE COOKSON GUARANTEE OF QUALITY.

Sole Selling Agents :—

HOARE MILLER & CO., LTD.,

COMMERCE HOUSE

CURRIMBHOY RD.

BALLARD ESTATE

BOMBAY.

5, FAIRLIE PLACE,

CALCUTTA.

WONDERFUL FORETELLING.

Events for one year with a full character sketch costs Re. 1 only. First part life reading in 10 items (finance, marriage, profession, etc.,) costs Rs. 10 only. State time and date of either birth or of writing letter. Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon, I have also tried another Astrologer in Holland but I had not in my lifetime experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Vizagapatam. B10109

HAND EMBROIDERY MACHINE

The Fairy of the Home. A highly interesting novelty for the ladies. Produces excellent needle work of wonderful charms, such as Chair cushions, Baby caps, Slippers and other innumerable articles. Reduced price Rs. 9. Frame Rs. 2, Scissor Rs. 1/8/-. Designs -/12/- each. Wools or Silken threads of different shades and colours supplied extra. Order to:—DUGAL BROS., 24-B, Brandreth Road, LAHORE.

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

God the Witness.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints tha had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine disease and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 Phial of liniment	2-8	excluding Postal
1 box of Pills	1-8	expenses, i. e. As 5.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7/- and Rs. 9/- for foreign including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

TESTIMONIALS.

DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,

The bottle of your Liminent Oil has proved me effective. So kindly send the same for a friend by V.P.P. at your earliest convenience and oblige.

RAHI RAM c/o RAM PRASHAD SHEO SUHAL,
Rasala Bazaar, Old Anarkali, Lahore.

DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,

I have tried your medicine and during eight days treatment I have begun to experience a new life. And so I put an order to you for another three phials of pills and one phial of Liniment for my friend. So send it to me very soon on my address.

SHANTILAL,
Mount Abou.

DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,

I have used your medicine and it has progressively cured me. So I give vent o my feelings of gratitude.

HUVALDAR LIMAR KHAN,
Multan-Tochi Co., No. 15, Miran Shah Cantt.

DEAR GHULAM AHMED SAHIB,

Your medicine has indeed given me a new life and pray for your long life

CHARAN DASS c/o PARBHDIAL,
Pan-seller, Nabha State, Patiala Gate.

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO—

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED, Pir, Gilanian St., 73,
LAHORE. 4

Bombay-Poona Reliability Trials, 1924

"The Times of India" Tuesday, March 4th: "One Motor Cyclist arrived at Poona half-an-hour in advance of schedule time, and thereby lost a whole handful of marks, and others lost a few marks because their Watches had proved unequal to the occasion." This goes to prove that the Watches used on this Trial were not "Meridian" and we (G. A. Charpie and Co.) advise all Motorists to have as part of their Equipment a reliable "Meridian" Time-keeper, used extensively during the "Great War" by the British Forces—Navy, Army and Royal Air Force

Send for our Catalogue or call on us for our advice.

RAVELIN STREET, (Nr. Excelsior Theatre). BOMBAY.

"FALSE IDEAS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir.—Apropos the controversy over your leaderette on "False Ideas," I reproduce below a few passages, which have been freely translated, from the late Shamsul Ulma Moulvi Nazir Ahmed's speech delivered by him before the Anjumane Himayate Islam of Lahore:—

After dealing with the Hindu-Muslim relations, internal discussions amongst Moslems, and the preaching of tolerance in Islam, he said:—

"The Holy Prophet suffered for full eleven years every kind of persecution at the hands of his implacable enemies. Now, here are the followers of this patient and forbearing Prophet who fly into a veritable fury over trifles and thus earn a bad name for their Prophet and his religion. They have not understood the real truth of Islam. Brethren, Islam is one, faith is one. "Faith is only a name for mental conviction, which cannot be known by anybody else except by God and the holder of the faith. 'Outer appearance' is of course called Islam. Take it in this way—Muslims are an army of God, Islam is their uniform and faith is their oath of allegiance. When the great founder of Islam raised his army he laid it down for the sake of distinction that whoever offered prayers with his face towards quiblah and after our manner, and whoever ate the meat killed by us was a Musalman. And one whose appearance is that of a Musalman is of the true followers of the faith. Those people who were outside the group of Muslims were called Kafir. This term in its etymological sense means "turned out" i.e., separated or expelled from the group of Muslim. The word 'Kafir' is composed of 'Kaf,' 'fey' and 'rey' and it is composed for the purpose of denoting "expulsion." A cultivator is also called a Kafir because by ploughing earth he turns out the lower soil. The Kaffarah (expiation for sins) is called Kaffarah because by performing the necessary acts a Muslim *comes out* of his sins. In their original construction the terms Musalmans and Kafirs were synonyms for Mohammadans and non-Mahomedans respectively; and by the use of these expressions it was never intended to bring into contempt any one of the two groups. But, as Muslims grew in power and wealth they began to consider inferior those people who were out of their group. And in this manner Kafir became a word of contempt. Now, if a Hindu or a Christian be called a non-Mahomedan he will not take it amiss, but he will regard it as slanderous if he is addressed as a Kafir.

"God who was not ignorant of the difference in human temperaments had declared in the Quran. Had your God so desired, he would have made 'one' sect of the whole of human race, but men will ever set up differences amongst themselves, save those on whom your God is merciful." In fulfilment of this prophesy such events have occurred, are occurring and will occur that in common with other religions, Islam is being ruined. Over the most insignificant trivialities, over the most absurd minutiae, one gets expelled from Islam. We have not seen even carrots and turnips going so cheap as "Kufr" amongst the Muslims of the present time.

"The two heinous offences committed with respect to religion are, firstly, that the real object of religion for everyone is the reformation of himself, be he a Hindu, Muslim, Christian or anybody else. People are neglecting themselves but are always after others salvation. Secondly, every religious sect may, if it please, assume that all other sects are damnable and destined to hell but why should it be so unjust, aggressive and obdurate as to regard them as utterly devoid of goodness and as the embodiment of all vices.

"Let me explain a little further what I have said before that Muslims themselves do not distinguish between Islam and Iman (Faith). Examining the point as a proposition in logic, we find that there is the same relation between the two as between the generic and specific attributes. There are some who are both Muslims and faithful and there are some who are faithful but not Muslims i.e. there is (Faith) in their hearts but outwardly they do not belong to the group of Muslims. We can predicate of a particular individual that he is not a Muslim when his exterior is not that of a Muslim. When, therefore, the verdict is brought in against anybody that he is Kafir all that is meant is that he is not a Musalman.

"All this storm of religious antagonism will subside if this distinction is kept in mind. I know of so many things that if I were to tell them all to you, you will find none a Kafir, except yourself."

Your reader will find in the above passages a commendable interpretation of a learned and cultured Muslim's attitude towards other sects which offers a vivid and refreshing contrast to the writings which have appeared in your paper. To use again the late Moulana's words, "The question of faith is a question between the Creator and man nobody else should interfere with this matter". Whether an adulterous and fallen Musalman is better than a harmless Hindu of tried piety is a question for the Great Judge to decide. Islam stands for truth, for good acts, and for piety; and not for persons, or persuasions.—Yours, etc.

KIRAM BAIG.

Poona,
April 22.

Mr. H. H. Stevenson, I.C.S., acts as Development Commissioner Burma, Vice Mr. J. Mackenna proceeding on long leave, in June.—A. P.

Major F. W. Cregg, I.M.S., died of typhus at Lahore on 23rd instant.—A. P.

Buy an Austin and Banish Care

The initial saving in buying a so-called "cheap car" never compensates for the comfort and long years of satisfactory services which are found in the Austin Twenty Touring model.

Austin

The value of this car is obvious and accepted, its road performances is exceptional.

SOLE AGENTS :—

The Automobile Co Ltd

5-12, QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

Telephone: No. 22180.

Telegrams: Aeroplane, Bombay.

ELECTRIC MACHINERY

BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & Co.,

Examiner Press Building, Dalal Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Sole Agents for India of

Messrs. Heemaf Mfg. Co.,

Holland.

Motors, Generators, Switchboards, Transformers.

SPARE PARTS in Stock Good Service.

CABLES all Voltages, Copperwire British Standards,

Watt Bulb Lamps.

Please favour us with enquiries.

Low prices, Best quality.

SUB-AGENTS WANTED

Reliable Preparations of Powell's Laboratories.



QUALITY: Quality is our MOTTO. Quality is the cream of milk of HUMAN KINDNESS essence of human service.

SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP.

SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES COMPOUND: For clergymen, students, professional and Business men and all Brain workers.



It is a brain tonic, strengths the appetite, supplies Physical strength.

Powell's Syrup Hypophosphites Compound contains in an active and palatable form the Hypophosphate of Soda, Lime, Iron, Manganese, Quinine and Strychnia.

DR. EASTON'S SYRUP.

DR. EASTON'S SYRUP: This syrup is made from the best chemicals according to Dr. Easton's Formula.

It is a capital remedy and known throughout the world as a specific for General Debility, Mental and Physical Pressure of weakness.

CHEMICAL FOOD.

CHEMICAL FOOD: (Syrup of Phosphates of Iron, Lime Potash and Soda.) This preparation is largely prescribed for children; It is a valuable Tonic, pleasant to the taste, enriches the blood thus assisting in the formation of bones and muscles.

Guaranteed to be prepared from the Purest Drugs only, and in strict accordance with the formula of the British Pharmacopœia.

Powell's Standard Preparations can be had at all Well-known Chemists and Stores.

N. POWELL & Co.

Manufacturing Chemists,

Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra

on 11 April, 2017

MORINAGA CONFECTIONARY

DEMAND

MORINAGA

"PEACE"

SPECIALITY

RUN TO

STOCKISTS :—

Messrs. ABDULHUSSEIN NAZARALLY & Co.,

7, BHAJIPALA LANE, BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS —

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA LTD.



Twenty Years of Successful Automobile Building

January 28, Buick celebrates its twentieth birthday.

Proud as Buick is of its growth within the short space of two decades, it is not in its vast organization that Buick takes its greatest pride. Rather it is in what these attainments indicate.

Buick's position of leadership has been achieved solely by the accomplishments of Buick cars in the hands of more than a million owners. In their dependable performance, in their satisfying comfort, and in their year by year fulfillment of every demand of motoring, Buick cars have won the place they occupy.

From the rich background of experience—with all of its unequalled manufacturing facilities—and inspired by a deep sense of personal obligation to Buick friends, owners and the general public—Buick will seek ever to maintain on an even higher level the confidence of the public which it now enjoys.

E-27-30-NP

1911 MODEL BUICK IS STILL RUNNING IN BOMBAY

T. R. PRATT (Bombay) Ltd.

HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.

VALVE-IN-HEAD Buick MOTOR CARS

When better automobiles are built, Buick will build them

Saraballi Kasaya

A GREAT NERVINE TONIC & BLOOD-PURIFIER

The ingredients used in the preparation of this tonic have been selected through careful experiments and close observation and they being indigenous products the effects experienced by the Indians are ever so much better than those derived from any imported tonic or blood-purifier. :: ::

The principal functions of *Saraballi Kasaya* are to purify impure or impoverished blood in the system and give tone to the nerve and muscles. It promotes digestion and helps nutrition and thereby restores strength and energy. :: :: :: :: ::

Saraballi Kasaya is purely vegetable in composition, tasteful, and may be taken at all seasons.

Six Weeks' Course will show astonishing results.

Rs. 2-8 P.P.

C. K. Sen & Co., Ltd.,
89, Kalootola St., Calcutta.

DISTRIBUTED GRATIS AND POST FREE.

BOYHOOD'S PERILS AND MANHOOD'S CURSE.

An invaluable treatise for the young and the old, married and unmarried, as it shows the way how to attain health, wealth and prosperity. Must be a constant companion to every body. Write for a copy to the Branch Manager, BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, MIHIJAM, E. I. R.

APIOLINE CHAPOTEAUT



LADIES' SAFE REMEDY for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.

WHOLESALE :
8, Rue Vivienne
PARIS—FRANCE

Sold by all Chemists

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.

LIFE

DHURANDHAR BROS.
BSUFALLY BUILDING,
Parsi Bazar Street,
FORT, BOMBAY.
CHIEF AGENTS.

FIRE

DHURANDHAR BROS.
AGENTS,
A. P. VICUMSEY & Co.,
13, Tamarind Lane,
FORT, BOMBAY.
AGENTS.



THE WARWICK TYRE

a strong, durable cover for rough usage at a popular price, made in 30 x 3½ size only. Ask your dealer for it.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LTD.,

Branches:—

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, DELHI, MADRAS, COLOMBO.

SWADESHI SANDAL SOAP PEERLESS

Made by Mysore Government Soap Factory.
The best for cleaning and beautifying the skin.
Prevents prickly heat, skin eruptions, etc., in hot weather.
Sold by all respectable dealers.

Agents for :—Bombay Presidency and Northern India—

Messrs. RAMJANALLY EBRAHIM AND Co.
Princess Street, Mangaldas Road, BOMBAY.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.